WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,040—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th Sept.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made, CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th September, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Stahl	25th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents.—Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is one of the purest and most Wholesome Whiskies before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Has been allowed to mature in wood, and has a most delicious and mellow flavour.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is imported by them alone, and cannot be procured elsewhere.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Has acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere commended by the most competent judges.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Is what it pretends to be—a genuine Scotch Whisky, neither doctored nor coloured.

		Cash.
Per Dozen	Rs.	26-0
Per Imperial Gallon	,,	12-4
Imperial 8 Gallon Casks	,,	12-0 per gal.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents:—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Deli (Sumatra),
Thaiping.
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow
Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD REPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
TOWN HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPT. 1900,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Brigadier-General F. VENTRIS
AND
THE OFFICERS OF HIS STAFF.
THE BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT
(by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers)
AND
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly offered their services:—
Miss PEDRAZA, Mrs. CROWE and Mrs. HARTIGAN.
Mr. ACWORTH (Recitation), MAJOR COLLIS BARRY,
Mr. B. DEFREECE, L.-C. McENUFF and Pte Fox.
AND
OTHER WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS.
Full particulars and Programme will be shortly published.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3
Second Seats.......................... " 2
Back Seats. One Rupee.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Second and Back Seats.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
REFRESHMENTS will be supplied by Messrs. PEARSE & Co.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

STATIONERY.
AND
PRINTING PAPER.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PRINTING PAPER for one year for the Bengal and North-Western Railway and should be for all charges including delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

Tenders will be received up to NOON of the 18th October 1900 and should be addressed to the Agent B & N W Railway, Gorakhpur, in a sealed cover superscribed Tenders for Stationery and Printing Paper.

All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, B &, N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, on the 19th October 1900.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

Each Tender must be accompanied by Rs. one hundred as earnest money either in Government Currency Notes or Postal Orders (Cheques will not be accepted). If the tenderer withdraws from his Tender this earnest money will be confiscated.

Samples of each article will be required to accompany each Tender, and each article should be distinctly marked shewing the Tenderer's name and item No:

The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a bond and to give security to the extent of 10 per cent of the accepted contract.

Tender Forms and all other information may be obtained on application being made in writing to.

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B & N-W Railway Gorakhpur.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 24th September next, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re.elected

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration

4th—To settle the question of a Bonus to Mr James H Latimer.

A JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Agra Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.
Agra, 3rd tembe 1900,

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June 1900, at the rate of Rs, (40) Forty per Share (of Rs. 1000 paid up will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant at the Office of the Company, No, 6, Hornby Ro., during Office hours, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of shares on the 6th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 1st September, 1900.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1900, at 4 30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferees of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property:—

Firstly—All that piece of Foras freehold land containing, according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, on or towards the north by the bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain-water drain.

Secondly—All that piece of Foras freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street aforesaid, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366. and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos, 2811 (a), 2813, 2814, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, (1), 2821 (2), 2821 (3) 2821 (4), 2822 (1), 2822 (2), 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, and 2828, and Street Nos. 98a, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124 (23) and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, Solicitors to the transferree of mortgage, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

SALE of Stock in Trade, China Gulangal (Kooleejun) Beans (Moog) cigar tins, drilling machine, enamelled and tin ware butter, liquid jelly, Gold chain, etc

By order of N C Macleod Esq Official Assignee H C and in Re Quan Lun Yau (Chinaman) an insolvent Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 13th September 1900 at 2 p m at their Sale Rooms No 4 Forbes and Medows Streets Fort 30 bags China Gulangal (Kooleejun) and 31 bags beans (moog) landed ex s s mida

Also in re Kikabhoy Vullibhoy Dowdee Hora an insolvent consisting of copper and brass small pots, hammers, weights &c

Also in re Fakeer Mahomed Bharmal Khoja and others insolvents consisting of a set of wash hand furniture

Also under instructions from whom it may concern consisting of cases of butter, liquid jelly, empty cigar tins hat boxes, oil can gilt mouldings, drilling machine, grind stone, glass China enamelled and tin ware sauce pans, curry combs kerosene oil stoves sweets jams etc

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate consisting Gold chain Brass watches, Electric lamp, clothes ect

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th September, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen paterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FORSALE.-A number of obsolete and second-hand Theodolites at prices from Rs. 25 upwards. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electroplating and Bronzing undertaken.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs, 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of can Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, the [illegible] per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to E. E. [illegible], St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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FOR SALE.

A SHOP, on the Esplanade Road, TO BE SOLD as a going concern. For particulars apply to
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VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE
IN THE CENTRE OF THE STATION:—

SYMES and CO. having decided to REBUILD their present PREMISES are desirous of SELLING HALF the SITE (measuring about 2160, sq. ft) on which the present building stands to any one who will build conjunctly with them a new three storied building.

The Site is on the mall, in the centre of the station, and is considered the best for business purposes in Simla.

UPSET PRICE Rs. 65,000, OFFERS, ABOVE THIS ARE INVITED.

Please apply to
SYMES AND CO.,
Chemists, &c., Simla,
From whom Plans and further particulars can be obtained.

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THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should obtain the
PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES issuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
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NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opend his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Sections 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application.

and the balance on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1900. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue "prior" to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.. hereby tender for Rupees.. of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees .... Annas.......................for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .... and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1900.

I require the amount in.. Debentures of Rupees ....each.

(Signature) ....

(Address) ....

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

APESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,

A Speciality.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. W undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:

17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE:

CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 0-23m., 0-32a. Low water, 6-3m., 6-28a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Adjourned Meeting, 4 p.m.

Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 4 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting).

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month, was 4,900, the daily average being 158. The total of new patients was 694.

ESCAPE FROM A LOCK-UP.—A Madrasee Mahomedan was, on Saturday night, arrested at Mahim, on a charge of theft and confined in the Mahim Bazaar police lock-up. Yesterday morning, while the policeman on duty was attending to another prisoner in the lock-up, the accused managed to escape by making a hole in the roof at the back of the lock-up.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Vallibhoy Mungaljee, a dealer in boots, who resides at Khara Talao, has made a report to the police that his servant, Abdul Hoosein; Rajab Ali, who had been in his employ only for a fortnight, disappeared on Friday last, taking with him gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 302. The complainant states that the stolen ornaments had been given to him for safe custody. The accused who is only fifteen years of age, is a resident of Rutlam, and is said to have left for that place.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Motilal Pranjeevandas, who resides in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police, on Saturday evening, that his servant Jairam Nathoo had absconded, taking with him a purse, containing diamonds, rubies, pearls and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 2,055. Information was at once circulated and persons who knew the accused were despatched to different railway stations, with the result that the absconding servant was found on the platform of the Bandora Station with the whole of the property in his possession.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Indian Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	Nabucco	Verdi.
Valse	Fusionen	Strauss.
Reminiscences of	Scotland	Godfrey.
Galop	The Cyclist	Kupler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NOSE-CUTTING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Kadir, a Mahomedan, was brought on remand and again charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with causing hurt to his wife Baiji, by inflicting a wound about an inch and a half long on the nose with a knife. The husband and wife resided at Telly Gully, Bhendy Bazaar Road. He suspected his wife of being on intimate terms with another man and occasionally used to ill-treat her. On Saturday morning, the woman was going out of her room to go to the bazaar, when she was thrown down in the passage by the husband, who in attempting to cut her nose off by means of a pen-knife, inflicted on it a large wound. The woman raised an alarm, which brought several tenants on the scene, and she was rescued from further injury and the man arrested. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A THIEVISH GIRL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ameena, a Mahomedan girl, aged eleven years, was charged by Inspector Good with having, during the last three or four months, committed numerous petty thefts. One Doorga Krishna, a marwaree, was charged with having had dealings with a minor (Ameena) under the Police Act. The Marwaree Doorga was defended by Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law. It appears that during the last three or four months the accused girl had been stealing copper utensils and sundry articles from the houses of several residents in Mazagon and pledging them with the marwaree in question. Meya Nizamuddin, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, admitted having brought up the girl from her childhood, but denied having ever went with her to pledge anything with the marwaree. Mr. Aun Ali submitted that his client was innocent, as Meya used to go with the girl whenever she wanted to pledge anything with the marwaree. The counsel further urged that Meya was in reality the evil genius and instigator and cause of the sins of the poor little girl, and that he ought to have been in the dock instead of the marwaree. The magistrate in discharging the marwaree, remarked that it would be in the interest of justice, if Mr. Aun Ali would supply the police with all evidence, which might lead to the conviction of the real offender. As there is no institution to which the girl might be sent, his Worship sentenced her to two years' simple imprisonment.

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN THE BANIA COMMUNITY.—On Friday evening, a very interesting widow remarriage was performed at the "Widow Remarriage Hall," Girgaum. Both the marrying parties belong to the Dasha Shrimali Bania caste. Bai Mani, who came from a village in Broach District, and lived for a few days under the protection of Mr. Bhagwandas Madhavdas was given away in marriage to Mr. Balchandra Indresha, a well-to-do banker of Yeola, Nasik District. Bai Mani lost her first husband, about six months after her marriage with him, and since then lived under the care of her father-in-law, whose house she was obliged to leave under somewhat painful circumstances. She having no other relations to whom to look for care and protection, sought shelter from her present patron who brought about her remarriage with her present husband, who, after the loss of his first wife some four years ago, made up his mind to set an example to his caste people by remarrying a virgin widow, and following in the footsteps of the late lamented champion of widow remarriage Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas. The bride and bridegroom are eighteen and thirty-two years of age respectively. The present remarriage is by far the most interesting in as much as very few Bania gentlemen of Mr. Balchandra's standing in society, have come forward of late to set such an example of social reform. The marriage ceremony was performed by Brahmin priests in accordance with the Hindoo Shastras and was witnessed by a large assemblage of influential ladies and gentlemen.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY PARSEE GYMKHANA.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Wood st Chothia b Davur.	2	run out	57
Mr Sale l-b-w b Davur	8	st Chottia b P Davur.	0
Capt Greig st Chothia b Dabur	42	run out	18
Mr Sprott b Kharas	21	not out	40
Mr Markham c Kharas b Davur	5	st Chottia b P Davur.	5
Capt Sangster c Sanjana b Chenoy	26	b Chinoy	0
Capt Welman c J Dustoor b Chenoy	0	to bat	
Pte Teadaway c J Dustoor b Chinoy	5	not out	12
Major Lachlan b Davur	5	b Chinoy	0
Pte Proctor b Kharas	27	st Mody b Chinoy	0
Capt Braddell not out	0	c Kharas b Chinoy	27
Extras	18	Extras	25
Total	159	Total	164

BOMBAY PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A Chothia c Grieg b Proctor	3	b Sale	4
F Talati b Proctor	12	b Greig	18
M Sanjana l-b-w Greig	2	b Greig	9
M Dastur c and b Greig	8	b Greig	4
K Kharas l-b-w Greig	1	c Sale b Greig	25
P Pohcha b Proctor	3	b Greig	10
K Mody b Greig	0	b Greig	0
J Dastur st Sprott b Greig	6	c Sangster b Greig	13
P Davur b Sale	24	b Sale	13
M Davur b Proctor	0	b Sale	1
N Chenoy not out	19	not out	6
Extras	5	Extras	12
Total	83	Total	115

CHARLES HARDING

WILL ATTEND THE POONA MEETING,

No connection with any other firm.

All Commissions at Starting Prices on English Races executed. No Limit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

THE report of the Bombay Port Trust was issued last evening. From it we take the following extracts:—

THE year 1899-1900 commenced well but a scanty rainfall in the S. W. Monsoon of 1899, and the consequent failure of the crops destroyed any hopes that were entertained of a good year for trade. In the presence of the severe famine which has prevailed in many of the productive districts of India commercial enterprise was almost suspended. There were, however, several fortunate circumstances which prevented the record of the year being as unsatisfactory as regards the finances of the Trust as it was from a trade point of view. In the first place the demands from the famine districts and the abundant supplies available in Burma led to the importation of rice on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. Secondly, there were the fortuitous receipts derived from the Military Expedition embarked at the Docks for South Africa. And at the same time there occurred an increased diversion of Coast trade to the Docks, also an increased leasehold occupation of land, which are improvements of a permanent character. These four causes more than compensated for losses in other directions and the general result is that even in a year of adversity such as that which the country is now passing through, the Trustees are able to present a balance-sheet showing a revenue of Rs. 53,38,869, which is the largest yet earned and leaves a surplus of Rs. 2,53,231.

The earnings of 1899-1900 and of previous years compare as follows:—

	Rs.
Average of four years previous to 1897-98	4718200
1897-98	4597639
1898-99	5215328
1899-1900	5338869

The estimates and actuals of 1899-1900 compare as follows:—

	Estimated. Amount Rs	Total Rs	Actual. Amount Rs	Total Rs
REVENUE proper	50,02,000		53,38,869	
Add— Book Adjustments.— Withdrawals from Depreciation Accounts	88,493		53,513	
Share of Engineering Establishment debitable to Capital	50,000	51,40,493	...	53,92,382
EXPENDITURE proper	49 68000			50.85,638
Add— Book Adjustments.— Expended on renewals chargeable to Depreciation	88,493		53,513	
Share of Engineering Establishment debitable to Capital	50,000	51,06493	...	5139151
Estimated Surplus ....Rs.		31000	Actual Surplus	253231

The Revenue receipts proper as shown above exceed the estimates by Rs. 3,36,869. The accession of a traffic so much larger than was expected necessarily increased the expenditure especially in the Wet Docks where the cost of establishment and labour is proportionate to the traffic. The Revenue Expenditure includes charges aggregating Rs. 209-700 for Sinking Funds, Rs. 97,564 for depreciation of plant of all kinds, Rs. 21,65,320 on account of interest, Rs. 2,75,219 for Municipal Taxes, and Rs. 42,836 for non-recurrent charges including plague expenses making up a sum of Rs. 27,90,640 out of a total of Rs. 50,85,638. The net result was as already mentioned a surplus of Rs. 2,53,231, which will be transferred to the Reserve Fund, and, taking the investments at par value, the amount at the credit of the Fund, will then be raised to Rs. 13,87,039.

The expenditure on works chargeable to capital amounted to Rs. 7,32,512. The actual Capital debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1899-1900 stood at the sum of Rs. 5,21,52,257 as shown in para. 7 of the Administration Report of 1898-99. In the course of the year Rs. 12,977, realized by the sale of condemned buildings and plant, were paid to Government towards the reduction of their debt, one-half going to the reduction of debt bearing interest at 4 1-2 per centum and the other half to the reduction of the non-interest bearing debt of which only Rs. 2,52,578 now remains to be paid off.

Tenders were invited in September 1900 for a four per cent. loan of 35 lakhs, out of which Rs. 23,33,000 were required to repay two ten year loans bearing interest at five per cent., which matured in 1897 and 1899, and the balance for new works. Twenty-four lakhs were offered to the public which were taken up at an average rate of Rs. 97-10-8 and eleven lakhs were reserved for the investment of the moneys of various Port Trust Funds at the same rate. The financial gain by the operation was that whereas upwards of 11 lakhs were obtained for new works of a productive character the addition to the Trustees liability in respect of interest was only Rs. 23,350 per annum.

The amount of debt due by the Trustees at the closed of the year was Rs. 5,30,81,601 and the debt is made up as follows:—

		Rs.
Debts due to Government bearing interest at 4½ per cent as per schedule C of Art VI of 1879		20213222
Not bearing interest		2525/8
	Rs.	
Victoria Dock Loan at 4 per cent	9086226	
at 3 1-2 per cent	547098	
at 3 ger cent	166801	
		9800125
Total due to Government ..Rs.		30265925
Debts due to the General Public:—		
	Rs.	
Foreshore Securities	7512800	
Debentures, 4 per cent	13247876	
*Debentures, 5 per cent	1000000	
Debentures at 3½ per cent	1025000	
		22815676
		Rs. 530 1601

At the instance of the Government of India the Trustees considered the question of making a larger provision for Sinking Funds than they had hitherto made and their proposal that a sufficient sum should be set aside annually for the extinction of the Debt in 60 years has been accepted by Government. The Trustees previously paid Rs. 98,000 to the Victoria Dock debt, Rs. 1,11,700 towards the general debt, or Rs. 2,09,700 in all, and the effect of the agreement with Government is to increase the annual provision to about Rs. 2,50,000. The terms of the agreement are stated in the letter printed at page 1894 of this report. Trustees, it will be seen, took advantage of the opportunity to approach the Government of India again on the subject of the reduction of the rate of interest on the Government Debt from 4 1-2 per cent., to a rate approximating that at which Government had raised loans, but, without success, though they had the support of the Government of Bombay. The question must therefore be postponed until better times when mony is plentiful in the market, then the Trustees would be well advised to raise a two crore Loan at 4 per cent. or a lesser rate if possible, so as to pay off the whole of the debt due to Government bearing interest at 4½ per cent., which now becomes such a heavy burden upon the revenues of the Trust. If the Government of India were pleased to allow the Trustees to borrow in England guaranteeing a 1s. 4d. rate of exchange, the whole amount would probably be raised without difficulty at 3 per cent.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past six years compare thus:—

	1894-95 Rs	1895-96 Rs	1896-97 Rs
Income	4879086	4915583	4797617
Expenditure—			
Interest	2101014	2149627	2157283
Other Charges	2770139	2703117	2894134
Total	4871153	4852744	5051417
	Surplus 7933	Surplus 62844	Deficit 253800

	1897-98 Rs	1898-99 Rs	1899-1900 Rs
Income	4648409	5287056	5392382
Expenditure—			
Interest	2170819	2198710	2170320
Other Charges	2676230	2939040	2968831
Total	4847049	5137750	5139151
	Deficit 198610	Surplus 149306	Surplus 253231

10. Omitting the transfer from the Depreciation Funds a comparison of 1899-1900 with 1898-99 gives the following results:—

Revenue	Increase Rs	Decrease Rs
Bunder Properties	42359	.....
Prince's and Victoria Docks	72561	.....
Merewether Dry Dock	.....	3734
Interest and Miscellaneous	10593	.....
Port Department	2854	.....
Pilotage Department	.....	1092
	Rs 128367	4826
Deduct—Decrease	Rs 4826	
Net Increase	Rs 123541	

Expenditure	Increase Rs	Decrease Rs
General Charges	23398	.....
Bunder Properties	1183	.....
Princ's and Victoria Docks	22856	.....
Merewether Dry Dock	.....	9339
Rents	64	.....
Interest and Miscellaneous	.....	28391
Port Department	10936	.....
Pilotage Department	.....	1092
	Rs 58437	38822
Deduct—Decrease	Rs 38822	
Net Increase	Rs 19615	

CAPITAL.

The expenditure on Capital Account was as follows:—

Section I Prince Dock	Rs	16370
Do II Victoria Dock	do	323135
Do III New Works Ordinary		393007
	Rs	732512

	Rs.
This outlay was provided for as follows:—	
From Fixed Annual Surplus	100000
" Victoria Dock Loan from Government	20952
" Loan of 1899	563194
" 25 Lakh Loan to be raised during 1900-1901	48366
	Rs. 732512

It will be seen that while the value of the assets of the Trust were increased to the extent of Rs. 7,32,512 the charge to debt was only increased by Rs. 6,32,512, the balance of the cost of New Works chargeable to Capital having been met by the appropriation of the Fixed Annual Surplus of One Lakh, but this practice will now be discontinued as the annual reserve will be merged into the general sinking fund and all new works will in future be met from loans.

Section I.—Prince's Dock.—The only new work under this head was the paving of two wharves.

Section II.—Victoria Dock.—In this dock too the paving of wharves was continued and three more were completed. The work of chief importance, however, was the addition of an upper storey to the large shed on the South Jetty. Owing to the great size of the steamers now trading the port the shed space originally apportioned to each berth has become insufficient for the accommodation of the cargoes and the most suitable way of increasing it is by adding another floor to the existing sheds. The shed referred to was taken in hand in and other sheds in the two docks will thereafter be similar improved as may be considered necessary in order to meet the requrements of trade and shipping.

The excavation of the South Channel has been continuously carried on. Somewhat better progress appears to have been made a total quantity of 188,062 cubic feet of rock and moorum having been removed from the "Narrows" and the part opposite the Victoria Dock Harbour Wall.

Section III.—New Works, Ordinary.—The demand for accommodation in the Duty Paid and Unclaimed Warehouses has in recent years been repeatedly in excess of the existing space in consequence of which goods were not cleared from the transit sheds they were often blocked to the hindrance of the dock traffic. The construction of another large warehouse was therefore resolved on and the work was carried out in 1899-1900.

The sanitary condition of the neighbourhood of the Dock was improved and better provision made for the comfort of the numerous dock labourers by clearing away the wooden huts provided by the vendors of refreshments, &c., and substituting for them two blocks of permanent shops on a convenient plan which were all taken up at remunerative rates as soon as they were ready for occupation. Improvements were also made in two of the roads to facilitate the passage of traffic to and from Prince's Dock.

On the Mody Bay Estate the various works that were undertaken in order to adapt the Mody Bay North Reclamation for traffic were completed, also the works of improvement on the sea front of Mody Bay between the Ballard Pier and the South Reclamation. Both these schemes were described in last years report. An area of 22,326 square yards has been leased, at rupee one per square yard per annum for a second bulk oil Installation on the North Reclamation, and one of the new sites on the sea face North of Ballard Pier measuring 3,546 2-9 square yards has been leased; also two sites measuring 3,056 5-9 square yards on the cross roads leading to the sea completed in connection with the scheme. The remaining expenditure was incurred in completing the work of filling in the Apollo Basin the whole of which had been already let in sites for residential buildings, and in the roads and drains on the reclamation; in the construction of the first of several large barges which the Trustees propose to provide for their own use in connection with Engineering Works; in the drainage of part of the Trust's Mazagon Estate, and on several smaller items such as the drainage of several houses at Colaba; the commencement of the work of deepening the entrance to Customs House Basin; and the metalling and paving of some roadways on the Mody Bay Estate.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 21st and 22nd Competitions of the monsoon season took place at Ghat-Cooper on Saturday afternoon. The scores were not quite up to the usual standard for what bid fair to be a very pleasant afternoon was somewhat marred by several smart showers. The following shoots will complete the monsoon season:—Wednesday morning, 19th Septmber, 700 and 800 yards; Wednesday morning 26th, September, 300,700 and 800 yards; Wednesday morning, 3rd October, 200, 500, and 600 yards.

21ST COMPETITION—500 YARDS.

Sergeant W Fry G I P Ry Vols	24 A
Bomr G L Charde Bo Vol Artillery	24 B
Captain G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	24 C
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	24 D
Corporal M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	23 A
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	18
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	14
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	14
Sergeant S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	12
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	3

A Handicapped 4 points; B handicapped 2 points, winner of Spoon; C handicapped 6 points; and D handicapped 8 points.

22ND COMPETITION.—600 YARDS.

Bomr G L Charde Bo Vol Artillery	23 A
Captain G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	22 B
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	22 C
Sgt Major J H Downing Bo Vols Rifles	22 D
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	20 C
Corporal M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	20 C
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	19
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergeant S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergeant W Fry G I P Ry Vols	14
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	10

A Handicapped 4 points, winner of Spoon; B handicapped 6 points; C handicapped 4 points; and D handicapped 8 points.

MR. SPEIGHT LIGHTS HIS PIPE.

THERE lay Mr. Robert Speight's pipe on the shelf, black and cold as an ancient Aztec altar. He had not taken a pull on it for days; he said he didn't enjoy it any more.

Now a man may have a row with a friend, and the two meet without speaking for six months, yet no harm done.

To throw off one's smoke, however, is a different thing; it is a bad sign. Our friend had not repudiated tobacco on what is called "principle"; he had not joined any of those societies, you know—the sort that enjoy themselves by making others miserable—and then give out that the Millennium is close aboard. Not a bit of that. He loved his fragrant old brierwood with undiminished devotion, but—well, take the tale right from his own mouth—it will hit a lot of us on the side of the head where we most need a little sense knocked in.

"The whole matter," says Mr. Speight, in a letter dated December 12th, 1899," tots up at this. I had been a chronic dyspeptic for five years. My life was dismal as a rainstorm that never lets up. I had such awful headaches I could hardly attend to business. I had wretched nights, and days off the same piece. My tongue was coated deep with fur; and the taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, was fit to sicken a Greenlander.

"Most of the time there was a dull, heavy pain in the left side, and a feeling of tightness across the chest, as though an iron band were screwed around me. I was afraid to eat anything solid because it gave the sense of choking; and whenever I did eat pastry, or roast or fried meat, I couldn't stand the feeling it gave me. I was obliged to make myself sick with salt and water and get relief that way. For months together lived on slops.

"Thinking it might do me good I went with some friends to the Isle of Man for a holiday, but was glad to get back. Doctors attended me, but their medicines all missed the mark. "I could no longer enjoy my pipe," and this left me lonely as a wrecked sailor; all smokers will understand that.

"When I had made up my mind I was booked to suffer to the end of my days, I first read about the cures done by Mother Seigel's Syrup. The first bottle gave me great relief, and two more made a perfectly well man of me. It is a pleasure now for me to work, and my old pipe is once more in constant service. My opinion of Mother Seigel's Syrup may be inferred from what I have said. Now-a-days I eat and digest pastry and everything else that comes my way."—Robert Speight, Draper, 2, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, Yorks.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

Monday's observations show that pressure has increased slightly to briskly in north-east India and Upper Burma and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. It continues uniform over north of the Bay, and winds are irregular in Circar's coast. The winds show a tendency to cyclonic circulation in west Bengal and rain has been moderate to heavy in north and west Bengal and the east of Central Provinces. Darbhanga and Julpaiguri have received four-and-half inches; Sambalpur and Raipur, four; Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Purnea, Ranchi and Chall assa two inches. A few light showers have fallen in the North-Western Provinces. Showers have also been received in the centre and west of Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana, Madras and West Coast. Pachmarhi has received three-and-half inches, and Sambhar and Kotah two. The temperature is in defect in east Punjab, North-Western Provinces, along the hills in north-east India, Gujarat and south of the peninsula, and in excess in Burma, Lower Bengal, west Punjab, Sind, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. No depression has as yet formed in the Bay, but gradients are slightly steeper in the south, and pressure is low off Circars' coast. Heavy rain in west Bengal may cause formation of shallow depression in that area, and showers will probably continue in north-east India, greater part of the peninsula and Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'lade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts
Previously registered	68	71	69	96	68	67	64	41
Monday, 10th Sept	0	17	0	22	0	17	0	34
Total	68	88	70	18	69	4	64	75
Total fall to 10th Sept., 1899	29	54	32	40	38	59	33	45
Total fall to 10th Sept. 1898	64	57	62	72	64	14	56	51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	76	21
Friday, 7th Sept, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	57
Total	76	78
Total fall to 7th Sept, 1899	38	24

Friday 6-5 p.m.—Showers of rain fall here occasionally. A Mahratta woman near Civil Hospital and a Marwadi in Bazaar Peith died of plague yesterday. A Mahratta near Post Office and a Marwadi near High School died to-day. There are now four patients in Plague Hospital at Thana.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m., on the 7th September:—

	Bhavnagar Para. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previous total	28	37	21	25	38	28
Rainfall on the 7th Sept.	0	13	0	0	0	17
Total up to date	28	50	21	25	38	45

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	58	22
From 6 a.m. 8th Sept. to 6 a.m. 10th Sept.	0	32
Total	58	54

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	210	21
Saturday, 8th September	1	56
Total	211	77

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	78
Saturday, 8th September	0	35
Total	81	13
Total up to 8th September, 1899	28	83

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.		WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·694	N	3	94·1	72·9	91	...	13·55	−2·33
Sirsa	29·604	SE	2	91·3	83·1	87	..	6·90	−4·58
Delhi	29·662	E	2	88·7	79·5	87	...	12·81	−10·64
Agra	29·639	NE	2	87·0	78·9	89	0·09	16·81	−6·87
Cawnpore	29.673	Calm	1	88·3	78·1	93	..	25·48	−0·82
Allahabad	29·667	E	3	89·6	76·8	91	0·03	23·17	−8·51
Jhansi	29·657	Calm	1	89·2	78 6	89	..	30·24	−2·50
Jacobabad	29·605	Calm	2	106·4	83 0	68	..	3·50	+0·77
Karachi	29·685	WNW	11	90·4	79 2	83	...	1 69	−4·20
Jeypore	29·675	NNW	2	91·2	76·1	93	0·19	17·44	−6·63
Ajmere	29·687	W	7	89·4	77·1	78	...	17·39	−1·23
Deesa	29·719	WSW	6	88·6	77·1	91	0·05	28·35	+5·23
Ahmedabad	29·728	NW	2	85 7	77 1	88	0·08	14·36	−17·20
Bhuj	29·718	W	13	89·3	75·9	94	0·03	15·71	+3·60
Jamnagar	29·701	SSW	13	88·5	75 7	79	...	21·91	...
Rajkot	29·739	WSW	10	85·9	72·8	1 0	...	39·12	+14·37
Bhownagar Para	29·721	W	1	87·0	75·3	76	0·37	27·80	+10·09
Veraval	29·732	SSW	5	82·0	76 3	92	0·12	34·34	+16·49
Neemuch	29·727	WSW	6	86·0	73 5	92	...	32·18	+5·15
Indore	29·743	W	4	83·8	72·1	91	...	27 61	+1·32
Saugor	29·702	WSW	1	85·4	73·6	91	0·08	35·62	−3·83
Jubulpore	29·638	SSW	3	87·2	75·1	95	0·55	44·16	−5·54
Hoshangabad	29·730	SW	4	87 2	76·2	65	...	38·59	−6·84
Khandwa	29·734	W	3	87·2	75·1	88	0·04	31·99	+6·81
Raipur	29·697	W	5	90·8	71·1	92	0·23	37·76	−3·82
Nagpur	29·694	Calm	6	92 2	76·6	85	...	39 29	+1·69
Amraoti	29·737	W	8	89·2	72·8	86	...	21·28	−2·39
Akola	29·740	W	8	90·5	73·7	76	..	37·61	+11·46
Surat	29·742	Calm	2	89·1	77·6	79	...	33·72	−5·45
Malegaon	29·737	WSW	9	89·4	70·2	60	0·04	9·50	+6·21
Bombay	29·778	WNW	10	85·5	77·5	87	0·13	64·86	+2·17
Poona	29·785	WSW	12	82·6	70·1	79	..	22·62	+6·61
Ahmednagar	23·778	WNW	8	85·9	65·9	84	0·08	15·03	−1·40
Aurangabad	29·735	WNW	13	86·8	68·2	79	..	17·59	...
Sholapur	29·781	NW	10	94·2	73·0	76	...	12·31	−7·20
Ratnagiri	29·793	Calm	2	83·1	75·9	87	0·68	89·45	−8·00
Belgaum	29·783	WNW	16	82·3	66·8	85	...	56·76	+23·35
Goa	29 800	Calm	6	81·5	75·4	91	1·45	19·02	+13·66
Karwar	29·802	Calm	3	84·2	75·5	88	0·23	129·10	+21·92
Mangalore	29·838	Calm	2	78·8	73 4	92	1·68	132·89	+36·43
Calicut	29·844	S	7	79·3	73 0	92	0·50	93·52	+1·313
Cochin	29 862	WNW	..	84·4	78·6	91	0·32	59·88	−6·66
Bangalore	29·825	W	7	78·2	67·5	88	0·07	13·43	−1·91
Secunderabad	29·821	NW	8	89·6	71·5	79	0·01	18·11	−4·05
Masulipatam	29·704	WNW	5	97·1	75·1	81	0·60	16·36	−3·97
Bellary	29·786	WNW	9	86·2	73·7	61	...	8·53	+0·81
Cuddapah	29·770	NW	L	89·0	73·8	91	1·21	9·26	−7·01
Madras	29·719	W	5	92 5	78·5	79	...	8 81	−3·21
Coimbatore	29·818	WSW	3	85·9	69·6	86	..	6·57	+2·23
Trichinopoly	29·765	WNW	4	90·5	75·4	77	...	8·93	−0·09
Negapatam	29·791	WSW	..	...	...	..	0·13	11·65	+2·39
Colombo	29·850	SW	8	87·0	77·5	80	0·01	24·09	+5·09
Aden	29·715	SW	..	92·8	81·3	63	..	0 00	−0·36

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·14 (68·53); G. T. H.=0·22 (70·19); St. G. H.=0·18 (69·17); C. P.=0·13 (61·26).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, southerly at Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is 5° in defect of normal at Calicut, Delhi and Agra and 4° to 6° in excess at Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. Elsewhere the variations in both the day and night temperatures are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (4·23"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·68"), Goa (1·45") and Cuddapah (1·21"), about half an inch at Jubbulpore, Bhavnagar-Para, Ratnagiri, Calicut and Mangalore, about a quarter of an inch at Jeypore, Bombay, Karwar and Negapatam, and very light showers at Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, Saugor, Khandwa, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Colombo.

The monson currents both in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea continue to be weak. The weather along the coast from Cochin to Bombay is favourable for rain, while local scattered showers are to be expected in all districts except in Sind and the Punjab.

During the week ending 10th September the mean pressure at Seychelles was 29·983"; maximum (82°) minimum (75°); wind direction E.S.E. with a velocity of 10 miles an hour; rainfall about an inch and wind direction more unsteady than usual.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10th SEPTEMBER 1900.

Amritsar.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle Cotton plants flowering advanced. Rapeseed being sown. Gingelly flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Julgam.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton healthy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Continues showery. Sowing stopped.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Hubli—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Major G H Watson Cant Magte of Dinapore are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment as a Cant Magt with effect from the date of the expiry of his furlough

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev F J Montgomery a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt to retire from the service with effect from the 8th Nov

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Lieut Col A M Crofts C I E I M S Bengal returned from special leave and resumed charge from Capt C M Moore M D I M S Bombay of the appointment of Residency Surgn in Gwalior and Medical Officer to H H the Maharaja of Gwalior on the 23rd Aug in the forenoon

The services of Capt C M Moore M D I M S Bombay an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 23rd Aug

The services of Lieut Col A M Crofts C I E I M S Bengal an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class seconded are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of the duties of Residency Surgn in Gwalior and Medical Officer to H H the Maharaja of Gwalior

Lieut E Kirkpatrick I S C 2nd in Command of the 2nd Battn Khyber Rifle Corps is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 31st July 1900

Lieut A L Bickford I S C Adjt is appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command of the 2nd Battn Khyber Rifle Corps with effect from the 31st July 19.0 and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut E Kirkpatrick I S C or until further orders

Lieut A C Stewart I S C Adjt officiated as 2nd in Command of the 1st Battn Khyber Rifle Corps from the 14th to the 24th July 1900 both days inclusive

The services of Lieut A C Stewart I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Adjt of the 1st Battn Khyber Rifle Corps

Lieut A P Trevor I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class is posted on return from privilege leave as an Asst Political Agent in Zhob with effect from the date of assuming charge

Lieut J H K Stewart Indian Staff Corps a Political Asst of the 3rd class is posted temporarily as Asst Commissioner Thal Chotiali and Asst Political Agent Sinjawi and Railway Dist

Capt J F Whyte I S C a Political Asst of the 2nd offg 1st class is posted as Asst Political Agent and Asst Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin

With the sanction of H Ms Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr Emile Joseph Foucar as Consul for Germany at Moulmein.

Capt W E A Armstrong I M S (Madras) an Agency Surg of the 2nd (sub pro tem 1st) class and Civil Surg of Quetta is granted furlough on medical certificate for six mon hs.

Capt H W K Read R A M C is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and Civil Surgn of Quetta with effect from the 8th Aug

Capt A H Montgue I S C 21st (Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy is appointed to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry Imperial Service Troops sub pro tem with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on field service of Capt C M Crawford or until further orders.

Capt T R Maclachlan I S C 40th (Pathan) Regt of Bengal Iny is appointed to be Inspecting Officer Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry sub pro tem with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on field service of Major H V Cox or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Smith officiating Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl Bengal is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 11th of Oct 19.0.

Mr K Datta a Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl Bengal is appointed to officiate as Chief Supt in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Smith or until further orders.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of July are notified:—

With effect from the 7th of July in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr K B Wagle—Mr K L Datta to officiate in class III Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class IV and Mr G C Hart to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List,

With effect from the 11th of July Mr H J Brereton to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date Mr H G H Keene to officiate in class II instead of in class I of the Enrolled List,

With effect from the same date in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr W S Adie Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in class II Mr A Newmarch to officiate in class III Mr C W C Carson to officiate in class IV and Mr H Bhimasena Rau to class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st of July Mr C W C Carson to officiate in class V instead of in Class IV and Mr H Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

The reversion and promotion of Mr A H Authond published in the Notification in this Dept No 4090-P dated the 10th Aug 1900 in the Gazette of India of 11th Aug are cancelled.

Mr A M Brigstocke I C S is appointed substantively to class II of the Enrolled List with effect from the 27th of Aug 1900 and is posted as Asst Comptroller Central Provinces.

The following reversions are made in the Enrolled List with effect from the same date:—Mr F G H Anderson to class III substantive Mr W S Adie to class IV substantive Mr A Newmarch to class V substantive Mr W H E Mellor to class VI substantive and Mr P G Jacob to the class of Probationers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col Br Genl F H Plowden Oxfordshire L I to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Col F S F Stoke who has vacated but to continue to officiate in command of a district of the 2nd class in the Madras Command until further orders dated 2nd Sept 1900.

Major W F Coleman Suffolk Regt to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Major E J Sharpe reverted to Station Staff Officer 1st class dated 30th July 1900

Major E J Sharpe Middlesex Regt to be at Station Staff Officer 1st class vice Major W F Coleman dated 30th July 1900

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made with effect from the dates specified

Capt A St G Thomas 24th Regt of Madras Infy to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Capt F F Williams on field service in China and in relief of Capt E M Jackson who rejoins the 18 Regt of Madras Infy proceedings on field service dated 17th Aug 1900

Capt C A Fowler I S C 22nd (Punjab) Reg of Bengal Infy Recruiting Staff Officer Jhelum to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Capt E H Cole and in relief of Capt A Nicholls on field service in China dated 23rd Aug 1900.

Capt E L Sullivan I S C Double Company Commander 36th (Sikh) Reg of Bengal Infy to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Capt V B Fane on field service in China dated 27th Aug 1900

Capt G A Robertson I S C Staff Captain on return from leave to be Depy Asst Qurmr Genl vice Capt G S F Napier on field service and in relief of Capt H H H Dowding dated 11th Aug 1900

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Capt E A R Howell I S C to be an Asst Commissary Genl 4th class with effect from the 24th Aug 1900

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAYS

Mr T E Curry Suytding Engr 2nd class sub pro tem State Railways and Engr in Chief Hardwar Dehra Railway is granted furlough for two years

The appointment of Mr J W A McNair Storekeeper class II grade 2 of the Supdt Revenue Estabt of State Railways to officiate as Port Storekeeper State Railway Dept Calcutta and Storekeeper Eastern Bengal State Railway ordered in Public Works Dept Notification No 229 dated the 8th June 1900 is hereby cancelled

Mr R H Tait Storekeeper in class II grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Port Storekeeper State Railway Dept Calcutta and Storekeeper Eastern Bengal State Railway during the absence of Mr J H L Patterson on furlough or until further orders.

Lieut Col W H White R E Chief Engr 3rd class State Railways has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlough for three months in extention of that for twenty months and twenty days.

Capt H A Cameron R E Offic Dist Traffic Supt in class II is promoted from class III grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways to class II grade 1 of the establishment with effect from the 1st April 1900.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with rates easier and very early in the day 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1s. 3-15-16d., for Telegraphic and Demand became the general rates. A large business was done, principally by the Bazaar, at 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. for Demand for October and 1s. 4d. and 1s. 41-32d. November and December when Banks refused to sell any more for October and November. In the afternoon, however, at least one Bank was willing to sell T. T. 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. D.D. from the 15th October with 1-3rd higher for delivery, 15th November to 15th December and 1s. 3 31-32d. ready Demand was available for ready. A few ready bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d., while for April-May bills were offering at 1s. 4 3-16.d, but Banks do not fancy this rate, asking 1-32nd higher, which sellers are not disposed to sell at. Calcutta came quieter at some drawing rates as ours and six months sight bills at 1s. 4 3-8d., but at this rate we hear no bills came out.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs	169 3-4.
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 203 1-2
Hongkong "	" 150
Japan "	" 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 96 for the settlement and improved during the day to Rs. 96-2 at which we close. Ready paper is 2 annas higher.

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is up 25 lacks.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady. Bombay Burma shares have changed hands at Rs. 6,750; J. Greaves S.-W. Co. at Rs. 410 and Bank of Bombay at 1262 1-2. Treacherr at Rs. 1,000.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	4,99,423
Do. " Branches	Dec.	11,53 798
Other	Inc.	17,80,074
Government Securities	Dec.	22,698
Other authorised	Dec.	52,266
Loans	Dec.	10,83,112
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	1,55,039
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	9,759
Cash	Inc.	25,23,272

FREIGHTS.—The market continues very firm for forward and 2,000 tons have been booked for Amsterdam, for April-May at 21s., 1,000 tons each month. There is an enquiry for May at 21s. but sellers ask 6d. more.

COALS.—All we hear of is a lot of Bird's Navigation, about 500 tons, at Rs. 14, ex steamer, discharging in Harbour.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet but steady with fluctuations owing to some speculation. White Delhi, April-May, is quoted Rs. 4-8, September Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1.

SEEDS.—LINSEED—The market is firm at Rs. 10-12.

CASTORSEED is a shade quieter at Rs. 41 to Rs. 41-4 sellers.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7-9 to Rs. 7-11.

POPPYSEED.—Steady at Rs. 8-8.

COTTON.—The continued rise in Liverpool has led speculators and stock holders to raise prices all round to-day, but buyers are unwilling to follow the advance the result has been that prices at Colaba have been irregular and some sales have been made at rates which were comparatively cheap. About 3,000 bales have changed hand at Rs. 187 to 190 for Fine Bengals with a Liverpool guarantee. Rs. 103 for New Khandesh for January delivery. Rs. 258 for M.-G. Surat and Rs. 207 for M.-G. Karunja. Contracts for speculative purposes close with a hardening tendency.

Bengal Fine ready...... Rs. 190
do. F. G. do......... Rs. 180 Jan. 1901 Rs. 184,
Broach Fine ready ...... Rs. 210
do Good do......... Rs. 200, March 1901 Rs. 224.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports...	52,000	107,000	51,000
" Exports to U K.......	10,000	9 000	17,000
" " to Continent	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	52,000	117,000	65,000
" Exports to G. B, "	10,000	16,000	23,000
" to Continent "	6,000	10,000	6,000
" Stock at U S Ports.......	110,000	458,000	190,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 7th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	720,000	2,181,940	1,606,710
Do. " " of Surats ...	76,000	87,860	161,340

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	209,000	842,930	749,550
Do. in London	10,000	8,000	4,000
American Afloat	20,000	28,000	47,000
East Indian "	11,000	2,000	2,500
Total...	250,000	880,930	803,950
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-2d.	3 17-32d.	3 9-32d.
Do. Good Bhowaugger	4 12-32d.	2 13-16d.	2 25-32d.
Difference...	2 1-8d.	23-32	16-32.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Barsee and Nugur	5
Compta and Dharwar	51
Total	56

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

Wheat	6,077 cwts.
Linseed	422 "
Rapeseed	787 "
Gingellyseed	91 "
Poppyseed	25 "
Groundnuts	18 "
Castorseed	824 "
Rice	17,208 "
Myrabollams	892 "

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co.'s Liverpool friends writing about their market on the 23rd ultimo remark as follows :—"After the market had recovered from its surprise at the bearish tenor of Neill's circular, a gradual improvement took place until last night, when prices showed an advance of six points. To-day there has been a set back and on balance prices are about 2 1-2 points higher than last week. In Manchester business is quiet. Ample rainfall has improved general situation in India considerably, and the prospects of Indian consumption are good. The rapid advance of the Allies and the capture of Pekin will probably lead to a speedy settlement of the Chinese trouble, and ere long business with China is bound to revive. Isolated inquiries from Shanghai are already spoken of. The Lancashire outlook is brighter. The annual holidays, kept the daily spot sales here at a very low figure, and at the same time cleared accumulated stocks of yarns. At the beginning of September the "Wakes" will be over, and daily takings will grow. Stocks in Liverpool are only 218,000 bales, of which much is already sold, and much is unserviceable cotton. The crop is very late, and new cotton will not arrive for another six weeks, so spinner will find it increasingly difficult to secure raw material against yarn contracts for September and October delivery. Crop advices are less satisfactory, drought continues in all the Atlantic States, especially in Georgia and the Carolinas, and in Texas the rainfall is still excessive. About the new crop we have no decided opinion, as much depends on weather in September, and date of the killing frost. But we still recommend buying October-November in every flat market, and believe October-November to be over 5d. in September."

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th September, as compared with the statement of 1st September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 1. Rs.	Sept. 8. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00.003
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,81,208	51,80,631
Do. do. at Branches	38,60,107	27,06,309
Other Deposits	450,26,684	468,06,758
Post Bills	9,420	9.031
Credits undrawn	21,95,881	19,59.100
Rs...	727,73,300	736,61,829
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,75,266	78,52,568
Other authorised Securities	27,74,521	27,22,255
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	73,92,804	67,65,820
Loans do. do. do.	196,09,098	185,25,986
Bills Discounted and purchased	81,61,413	83,16,452
Dead Stock	3,98,742	3,98,742
Stamps and Stationery	17,509	17,546
Balances with other Banks	3,88,664	3,78,903
Cash	261,55,283	286,83,557
Rs...	727,73,300	736,61,829

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, the 18th August :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 18th August 1900	3,391,745
3 Balance to be remitted from 19th August 1900 to 31st March 1901	13,048,255

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOIR—September 10, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of G W Moir, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEHMANN—September 7, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr. A Lehmann, of a son.

MALCOLM—August 29, at Bombay, the wife of M. Malcolm, B I S N Co, of a daughter.

MATTHEW—September 7, at Rayapuram, Madras, the wife of K Thomas Matthew, Assistant Health Officer, Madras, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BERRYMAN—August 30, at Madras, Thomas Berryman, Bailiff Small, Cause Court, aged 50 years, 11 months and 15 days.

WATKINS—September 7, at Jamalpur, E I R, Frederick Watkins, in his 55th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1900.

WE do not hear yet, as prognosticated, that Simla has been alarmed by the observations of a military critic of "Our Armaments in India." The writer is an Indian Officer and has endeavoured to raise a scare by his long contribution to the "Times." Unfortunately he seized upon an inopportune moment and the note of alarm is not likely to be responded to as he would like, either at Home or in India. Unfortunately for him too, before his tirade reached this country, except in the merest telegraphic summary, one branch of the subject had already been dealt with by a contributor to our Allahabad contemporary and the two do not agree. "An Indian Officer" asserts that the armaments of India are hopelessly inadequate and to a large extent obsolete and out of date. He says that we are by no means ready for the great struggle for which we have been preparing for so many years; that we are wretchedly provided in the matter of transport; that our guns are too few and too obsolete to be of much value against a European foe—"and all this with Russia intriguing in Persia and almost knocking at the gates of Herat." Our infantry are armed with the Lee-Metford rifle of a type which is not the best, the British cavalry are still armed with the old Martini carbine and worse than all this the horse and field artillery have an armament which is most obsolete. Their guns are old, such as were used in the eighties and the experience of a hundred camps-of-exercise has again and again proved them to be far too heavy for use with horse artillery. The result is, we are told, that the over-weighted horse artillery batteries in India are quite unable to keep pace with the cavalry and are consequently as horse-artillery, little better than useless. Our howitzers are all wrong; siege trains are practically non-existent. And then with regard to coast defences, the writer finds little improvement to chronicle. So great an authority as the late Sir Charles Nairne, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, has placed his opinion on record that in case of war there would not be a single one of the heavy guns mounted for defensive purposes which would remain in action at the end of one hour's hard firing, so defective are the mountings. Inland defences and forts are defective and in summarising the remaining defects of the Indian Army he condemns the lot stock, lock and barrel, and allows the Indian Army not one redeeming virtue.

From his observations it is not clear to which division of the Army or to which branch of the service the critic belongs. But in his condemnation of the horse artillery at all events he is not supported by the expert who writes in the Allahabad paper. Of "the obsolete horse-artillery which is little better than useless" that officer writes: "The gunners, who remember what our mounted batteries used to be and see what they are now, fully realise that the grand efficiency of our horse and field artillery in India, is second to none in the world. The equipment of these batteries and their armament is constantly changing and being brought up to the highest pitch of perfection." Then as to coast defence it is comforting to have the assurance of the Allahabad writer that we may sleep in our beds without fear of disturbance, though the guns at Colaba and Mahaluxmi may be at the point of collapse and still in the habit of using black powder, as long as our Navy exists of a strength relative to that of two combined European Powers. We have moreover no need to fear the possibility of invasion by sea. If it were not for the gunboats and cruisers we must admit the defences of Bombay would constitute but sorry protection, for their defects have been pointed out in our columns on more than one occasion and have been reported upon in unequivocal terms by successive inspectors-general. Our garrison guns and gunners the Allahabad critic condemns and would have them improved upon so that in case of "a war of the first magnitude which might come at any minute the frontier might be held secure." He holds a special brief for the Garrison Artillery and recent events in South Africa have lent force to his case. He fears that the mounted branch is kept in sight and his own overlooked. All the good of the re-organisation will be lost if the garrison artillery is to be starved and left out in the cold, and he warns those in authority that the dismounted officers will become disheartened if they are condemned to go on working with inferior tools. That they may not be lost sight of he asks that his own branch of the service may be represented at head-quarters. Appositely he cites the protracted defence of Ladysmith as illustrating the value of efficient guns of position and laments that those guns had perforce to be borrowed from the Navy. Lacking sufficiently modern guns our advance was delayed, and we cannot but admit that our Indian contemporary's correspondent is more successful, if less sensational, in indicating our weaknesses than his comrade who writes in London.

The Indian officer who has devoted so much of his leisure to a criticism of our armaments is much behind the time in some of his statements. Ships arriving in Calcutta and Bombay are week by week landing cases of rifles of the most modern type with which to re-arm our men. Our Transport service has already been remodelled and our arrangements in China are reported to have greatly excelled those of our Allies. India has been deprived of many of her best men and if the fighting qualities of the personnel of the Indian Army be questioned cannot we refer the seeker after truth to South Africa as to our officers, and to China as to our men? Ask the Russians or the French or Germans their opinion of our Indian Cavalry, or the leaders of the foreign legion what they thought of our officers. The bulk of the senior officers who have distinguished themselves in the Transvaal are men who gained their experience both of peace operations and of war in India. The country has been denuded of the flower of its army and it would have been wiser from a military point of view had the writer refrained from putting his pen to paper. The army in India has been reduced to a lower strength than many who profess to know would consider safe; and to those who favour a permanent reduction of the military charges the experiences of the past year are invaluable. That many improvements are necessary no one acquainted with military affairs in India can deny. And if the object of the two writers be to make sure that India shall not be overlooked when Lord Roberts is Commander-in-Chief and the other senior generals now in South Africa have returned Home to undertake the task of re-organising the Army, their contributions to the literature of the subject may fulfil its purpose. The reform of the army without its re-armament is impossible. And if that reform be complete as there is reason to believe it will, the Army in India will be included. This re-organisation is not likely to be long deferred. Indeed latest news from Home points to the initial steps being taken before the close of the current year. On some of the minor points indicated reforms have already begun, on others the opinions of experts must be more approximately in accord before the dreams of the *Times'* correspondent can be realised.

THE attacks upon the Burmo-China Boundary Commission during their operations in January and February on the borders of the Northern Shan States are explained in a recently published official document. The Commission reached the Wa State of Sonmu, which is the British frontier State in those parts. As it was necessary to ascertain its eastern boundary attempts were made to induce the Wang of Sonmu to point out the limits of his territory, but without success. In previous years the Wang had exhibited hostility and on the demarcation of his State being taken in hand his opposition became violently aggressive. When the emissaries of the Panthay Settlement of Panglang were murdered in January, and Mr. Bagshawe was attacked on the west bank of the Salween in February, and an assault was made about the same time on the Reserve Camp of the Commission at Hopang it was believed that all these outrages were the work of the disaffected Wang and his subjects. A report by Mr. Leveson shows, however, that though many people belonging to the State took part in the attacks on Mr. Bagshawe and the Reserve Camp, and that the Wang was most probably privy to them, the leader in one case was a Kachin and in the other a notorious Chinese dacoit. During the year there were other disturbances near Mongmau, in which Chinese Kachins made cattle-raiding descents on the British circle of Selan. On two occasions the raiders were forcibly opposed and some lives were lost. With these exceptions tranquillity prevailed in the Shan States during 1899-1900. There are excellent reports from the Southern States, where the people were prosperous, crime was light and crops were good. The Shan chiefs were friendly and difficulties arose between Kengtung and the French and Siamese territories along its border. During the year friendly relations were established between the Political Officer at Kengtung and the French officials on the Mekong. A step in advance was made by the Sawbwa of Kengtung who on his own initiative, after a visit to Burma and Ceylon abolished slavery in the State. The settled government which has prevailed in the Shan States during the last twelve years has resulted in considerable improvement, and a report by Mr. Hildebrand on the condition of individual States bears testimony to the striking benefits that have followed from efficient administration. In the State of Hsipaw there was during last year a large expenditure on road-making and other public works. All the States are prospering, and in regard to Tawngpeng it is stated that the increase in population, the settlement of Chinese in the State, and the extensive construction of monasteries are all indications of growing prosperity.

THE Resolution on the reports of Revenue Administration in the Central Provinces during 1898-99 has been only recently published. There is consequently a considerable difference between the state of affairs to which the Resolution refers and that which prevails at present. The character of the monsoon of 1898 was favourable for kharif and a fairly good harvest of that crop was reaped. The rabi crops, however, suffered severely. The year was a healthy one, the birth-rate being high and the death-rate low. In Jubbulpore however there was a mysterious disease known as "Lathyresin," which appears to follow in the wake of most famines and was a legacy from the scarcity of 1896-97. In spite of good harvests, however, the condition of the cultivating classes in 1898-99 was in many districts far from satisfactory. In Jubbulpore the cultivators had been impoverished by a long series of misfortunes. In other districts cattle purchased by takavi loans were sold to pay off debts, and some famine relief was necessary. The pressure of the times induced a conciliatory feeling between landlords and tenants. This went so far that there was some deliberate abstention from collection of rent by certain malguzars in Betul in the hope of gaining remissions. They were not successful in that, and as the Resolution observes, doubtless they collected their rents in the end. Considerable latitude was allowed by district officers in the enforcement of the malguzari forest rules so that the forests were protected from ruin by wholesale cutting. That Government has not unduly pressed the people is shown by the fact that, in April last year, land revenue amounting to eleven lakhs was remitted in various divisions. Only 82 per cent. of the net demand for the year was collected and since the year closed, last September, sanction has been given to the remission of a large part of the outstandings in Damoh and Saugor, where there were special difficulties. The Government Resolution adds that the renewed calamities which have overtaken the Province in this year will necessitate further concessions. Besides the relief thus afforded the cultivators last year, large sums were advanced in Hoshangabad and Betul where recovery from the effects of the previous famine was slow. In Saugor a special grant of a lakh and a half was made by the Government of India in aid of a scheme for checking the progressive deterioration in the Khurai tahsil, where a great deal of land had gone out of cultivation. It cannot be said, therefore, that the difficulties of the people in the Central Provinces overcome by a second famine, ere they had quite recovered from the earlier one, have not received consideration from the Government.

THE sinking of the French torpedo boat destroyer La Framee during the naval manœuvres seems a repetition on a smaller scale of the Victoria disaster, which occurred some years ago. The reports as to the cause of the collision vary, but it seems to have been one of those accidents which are risked deliberately and habitually in all navies in order that navigators may learn how to avoid them. And in this connection the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes of our own manœuvres :—"From beginning to end the whole manœuvres have been a modern edition of the Sword of Damocles, the sword in this case being the repetition of the Victoria disaster, or worse; the thread, the nerve of our naval officers. Day after day, hour after hour, every ship in the British fleet ran risks of going below. In the Ariadne alone we nearly rammed ships many a time. It was touch and go. Our division was non-homogeneous, and the risk had to be. No one minded. 'It just shows what a hard thing it is to ram a ship,' our officers would casually remark when another ship scraped past us so near that we could see the whites of the eyes of those on board her. The reason was always the same—ships of varying turning circles, varying speeds, varying tricks of turning. And in many cases their people were new to them, and had to learn all this by experience." In the recent manœuvres of our navy risks such as proved fatal to La Framee were, it is said, taken again and again. If, as is said, it is necessary to take them to gain experience it is obtained at terrible cost, and as accidents occur in times of peace we can only speculate on the tremendous risks which must be run in actual warfare.

THE statistics of anti-typhoid inoculation in India in 1899 are now published. They show that, out of 25,851 non-inoculated and 4,502 inoculated British soldiers, less than one per cent. of the inoculated were attacked, while 2·5 per cent. of the non-inoculated contracted the disease. The mortality, also, is slightly, but not very markedly, in favour of the inoculated, there having been nine deaths out of 44 cases of inoculated patients who suffered from enteric, compared with 146 deaths out of 657 cases amongst the non-inoculated. It is noticeable that whereas the general admission rate for enteric in the European army in India in 1898 was 36 per mille of strength, in 1899 it was only 20 per mille.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Friday next.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL De Brath, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, shortly returns to duty.

CAPTAIN A. TURNER, 13th Bengal Lancers, proceeds to China in connection with remount duty.

EXPERIMENTS made with Somali camels, imported for military purposes, proves them unequal to those in India.

THE Government have raised their average price to be paid for military transport bullocks in Burma from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100.

THE Government have raised the average price to be paid for military transport bullocks in Burma from 70 to 100 rupees.

SIX fresh cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Thursday, with the same number of deaths. The total mortality was returned as 61.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th August, 1900 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 18,721 maunds and Rs. 17,770 in the earnings.

IN reply to an enquiry made to South Africa, it has been ascertained that trooper Claude Frances Walton of Lumsden's Horse was wounded by gunshot in the right thigh, but is progressing favourably.

A DONATION of Rs. 250 from Mr. Jehangir B. Petit's Two anna Famine Relief Fund scheme has been forwarded to Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Assistant Collector, Khandesh, particularly for the relief of poor Bhils in that District.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th July amounts to Rs. 5,028 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,596. Total earnings from 1st July to 28 July are Rs. 19,778 showing an increase of Rs. 3,872.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 28th July amounted to Rs. 11,586, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 8,666. Total earnings from 1st July to 28th July are Rs. 41,097, showing an increase of Rs. 30,076.

THE following officers have been ordered to China :—Lieutenant-Colonels Westmoreland, 6th Jats; Radford, 4th Punjab Infantry, and Macdonald, R. E.; Captains Senior, 20th P. I.; Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, and Hume, R. E.; also Lieutenants Stirling, 4th Punjab Cavalry, and Hunter, R. E.

MR. UPCOTT, Secretary in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Brereton, Director of Railway Traffic, will visit Karachi in November where the Railway Commission will sit to decide upon certain questions connected with the point of junction of the broad and narrow gauge systems in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad.

THE numbers on famine relief have fallen by 400,000 in British Provinces and 159,000 in the Native States, during last week. The total number now receiving relief is 4,331,000. The principal decreases are—Central Provinces 199,000, Berar 53,000, Bombay and Sind 1,00,000, Punjab 41,000, Rajputana and Hyderabad, each 42,000.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND DOXEY, LIMITED, have been awarded the Grand Prix for the exhibit of Textile Machinery at the Paris Exhibition. This is the highest award given for the exhibits of Textile Machinery, and there are four lower degrees of awards below the Grand Prix, viz :—Gold Medal, Silver Medal Bronze Medal and the Honourable Mention.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday it was resolved on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, to present an address to the Viceroy on the occasion of his Excellency's visit to the City in connection with his autumn tour.

IT is not known yet what number of horses the cavalry regiments and batteries returning to India from South Africa will bring with them, but it is believed that they will come back very short: hence it will be necessary for a large number of waler remounts to be purchased this year.

ONE hundred and two seizures from cholera and 32 deaths have occurred up-to-date in Srinagar and 628 cases and 283 deaths in the mofussil districts. The medical authorities are making unremitting exertions, and it is not thought that the epidemic will assume the severe form of previous ones.

GENERAL Orders have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India calling attention to the excessive correspondence and multiplication of returns by Districts and Departments. An intimation is given that this must cease, and a proper use be made of the information furnished by units in the first place.

THE Examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, the 26th, Thursday, the 27th, Friday, the 28th, and Saturday, the 29th days of September, 1900. The Examiners are Messrs. J. J. Gazdar, Acting Master in Equity, M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Hormusji N. Vakil, Solicitor.

IN the Delhi district the crop prospects continue to be favourable. With the week ending 25th August the number of relief workers had fallen off by 4,558, the actual number on these works being 26,783. Jat cultivators on the works had decreased by 3,214. No new relief works had been started, and endeavours were being made to close the old ones. Some much needed rain, though small in quantity, has fallen.

AMONG the first questions to be dealt with by the railway conference which met yesterday are those of giving the principal lines increased voting powers over smaller ones, and of making rules and regulations binding on all lines. The question of appointing a paid Secretary and an office to the conference towards whose salary all railways should subscribe, will also be considered during the sitting of the conference. The Government would doubtless pay, its share on behalf of the State lines. Delegates have arrived from all parts of India.

A SIMLA correspondent relates the following anecdote in the "World" :—"Bishop Welldon, Metropolitan of India, has a 'man,' an excellent person named Perkins, who acts as butler, verger on occasions, and general factotum, accompanying the Bishop everywhere. During the last cold weather they paid a visit, the Bishop and his Perkins, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir W. Mackworth Young, at Lahore. On their departure Lady Young received a polite note saying how much the visit had been enjoyed, and enclosing the Bishop's photograph—from Perkins! The moral of which is rather against the decentralisation of authority; and no doubt Perkins's sphere of influence has since been somewhat contracted."

DURING the week ending 25th August no rain had fallen in the Karnal district, but the crops were in good condition except in a few villages where they had been ruined by floods. The very poor were living on the seeds of wild grasses which were abundant. Cholera had decreased. Wanderers were being helped to their homes in Bikanir. In the Gurgaon district there had been light showers, and the health of the people, cholera excepted, was good. Full average crops had been sown in most places. Prospects were favourable, the condition of the cattle was improving, and the fodder scarcity had disappeared, green grass being available. Rain is, however, wanted in Rewari if the present favourable outlook is to continue.

A RECONNAISSANCE survey has been made of the Assam Tramway schemes, recommended by the Chief Commissioner, Assam, in the interests of the tea industry, as feeders to the Assam-Bengal Railway. The total length of the lines to be constructed is about 243 miles, at a cost of nearly a crore of rupees, on which capital outlay dividends, varying from 8 to 5 per cent., are anticipated. The concessions asked for by the promoters are generally the use of roads, the use of Government land rent free, free use of timber for sleepers, bridges, buildings, and a direct guarantee of 3 per cent. The Government is prepared to grant these terms, with the exception of the last-named, unless the local Government can meet its liabilities without raising a provincial demand.

THE health of the 17th Bengal Lancers having suffered greatly during their stay at Mian Mir, it becomes necessary to remove the regiment from that station. The following changes in the movements of native cavalry regiments have, therefore, been sanctioned :—11th Bengal Lancers from Jhelum to Mian Mir (instead of Umballa); 13th Bengal Lancers, from Rawalpindi to Saugor (instead of Jhelum); 17th Bengal Lancers, Mian Mir to Rawalpindi; 19th Bengal Lancers, Loralai to Umballa (instead of Rawalpindi). The 16th Bengal Lancers, on return from China will proceed to Jhelum (instead of Saugor) and two squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers, now at Umballa, will go to Mian Mir when relieved by the 19th Bengal Lancers.

THE following are the proposed relief movements this season, subject to events in South Africa permitting :—To India—5th and 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th and 12th Lancers; J. and G. Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery; 13th, 67th, 69th, 18th, 61st, and 75th Field Batteries; 10th Battery Mountain Division, Royal Artillery; 1st Gloucestershire, 1st Devonshire, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, 2nd Gordens, 1st Leicestershire, 1st Essex, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1st Royal Sussex, 1st Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st King's Liverpool, 1st Seaforths. India to England—22nd, 50th, 70th Field Batteries, No. 3 Mountain Battery; 2nd Essex, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Sussex, 2nd Durham Light Infantry. 1st Shropshire Light Infantry to Aden, to relieve the 1st West Kent to the Mediterranean. 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry to Ceylon. 2nd Royal Irish Regiment to Malta. The reliefs of the garrison artillery are not definitely decided.

A CAREFUL watch, says the Allahabad paper, will have to be kept on the health of Dera Ghazi Khan, for though the Indus withdrew just when the station seemed on the verge of being swept away, the porcolation was most extensive and the sub-soil water rose to the surface on all the low-lying ground. Moreover, experimental diggings showed that in the European cemetery and the native burial-grounds the water was within 2 feet 6 inches of the surface. The natural flow underground being from north to south the risk of contamination in the case of wells in the lines where troops are quartered has to be taken into consideration, as the cemetery lies a short distance only to the north of the barracks. One almost shudders to think of the pollution of the wells in this manner, for with impure drinking-water a most dangerous outbreak of disease might occur. Last month the city was almost surrounded by water and, now that the floods have subsided, the effect of a hot sun upon the stagnant pools and swampy stretches of ground must be very bad indeed. At present the question is not so much what measures are required to save Dera Ghazi Khan from future danger of being washed away altogether, as to protect the health of the citizens and to save the detachment of Native Infantry from being ruined in health. We would once more press upon Government the desirability of withdrawing the garrison altogether. Its retention is unnecessary on military grounds, and the Punjab Government would probably accept this view and provide police and militia to meet local requirements. The Punjab Frontier Force no longer count Dera Ghazi as among their stations; and they are fortunate in not having to send men there; but there are the ordinary Punjab regiments also to be considered, as they are expected to supply the garrison. If the cantonment be abandoned as Rajanpur was, no ill-results will follow, for the frontier westwards is not likely to burst into lawlessness.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKING.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

PROMOTION FOR SERVICES.

RESCUE FOR THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

INDIAN TROOPS AT WEI-HEI-WEI.

THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKING.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

As a result of the conference between Sir Claude Macdonald and the three Chinese Ministers, who came to Peking on the 1st, it is expected that Prince Ching will arrive in Peking on the 3rd instant, for the preliminary opening of negotiations.

It is stated at Washington that two European Powers have approached Lord Salisbury, suggesting that Sir Robert Hart should be appointed peace plenipotentiary.

The Germans at Peking have taken the initiative in the re-organization of the Allied Forces for active operations in the Province of Chihli.

Commanders have been requested to contribute their quotas before the arrival of Count Waldersee.

The majority of them have referred to their Governments.

The British have occupied Tengtai in the Southern environs of Peking without opposition.

Three hundred American cavalry have defeated 600 Boxers, who were armed with spears and swords in the hunting park, killing 30 of them and taking many prisoners.

Captain Halliday, Royal Marines, has been appointed a Brevet-Major for services at the capture of Peking.

Commander Stewart has been promoted to Captain, and Commander Cradock noted for promotion, both for services at the capture of Taku.

The delays in the communication with Peking are due to the Boxers daily cutting the wires and to the congestion of Government messages at the Tongku Office.

The Manchu Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichan with a large force has started northwards to rescue the Emperor of China.

Four hundred of the 20th Punjabis have landed at Wei-Hei-Wei, where it is expected two Indian regiments will winter. Orders have been received to proceed with the fortification works as fast as possible.

A despatch from Peking, dated the 31st ult., states that the Generals have recommended their Governments to partially withdraw the troops, a large force being considered unnecessary. Moreover the maintenance of supplies would probably become difficult.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

STARTLING REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent wires under Sunday's date :—

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that the understanding between Russia and Germany as to their policy in the Far East has leaked out. As a *quid pro quo* for Russia being allowed to retain absolute possession of the province of Manchuria, the Russians offer to allow the Kaiser to seize the province of Shantung with the command of the valley of the Hoangho.

Germany has intimated to Russia that she has no objection to much more territory than she at present occupies in Manchuria, being seized by the Russians. As to the part which Great Britain is to play in the settlement of the Chinese question, the two Powers have come to an understanding to allow England, who has already declared that she wants no territorial acquisitions in China, an open door for her commerce so long as there is no combination strong enough to prevent her from competing in the markets with Russia and Germany in the Far East.

This development of policy has caused great excitement in political circles here and speculations are rife as to the next step our Government will take to meet this new policy on the part of our quondam allies and also as to the attitude which Japan and the United States will assume in the now altered state of affairs. It is feared that the Chinese problem is as far from being settled as ever it was.

THE RESCUE OF THE LEGATIONS.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM FROM THE VICEROY.

The following telegram regarding Indian Troops in China have passed between H. E. the Viceroy and Sir Claude Macdonald :—

From H. E. the Viceroy to Sir Claude Macdonald.

"24th August—I congratulate you heartily on the rescue of yourself and the Legations after your heroic defence by a force, which India is proud to have sent."

From Sir C. Macdonald to H. E. the Viceroy.

"3rd September, Peking.—Best thanks from self and the garrison for the sympathetic telegram. We all know that but for the splendid energy and determination of General Gaselee and his troops relief would have arrived too late."

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The Transport Nevassa sailed to-day with the following troops :—Advance Depot "C" Section 62 Native Field Hospital, Supplementary Ordnance Field Park, Field Medical Store Base and the Remount Depots.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

A NEW POSITION FOR LORD ROBERTS.

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Boers have re-occupied Bethlehem, Fouriesberg, Senekal and Ladybrand, which the British have evacuated.

The "Morning Post" urges the appointment of Lord Roberts as Secretary of State for War, arguing that since 1895 the Commander-in-Chief has been merely an administrative puppet.

General Buller has crossed the Manchberg Mountain, ten miles to the east of Lydenberg, and again engaged the enemy.

THE LADYBRAND GARRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

The London correspondent of the "Daily News" wires :—It was Major White, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the small Ladybrand Garrison, consisting of five officers and forty-three men of the Wiltshires and Yeomanry.

Lord Roberts telegraphs that the last embers of Boer opposition consist in a number of determined marauders of a scratch order who are persistently endeavouring to derail trains, destroy lines and fire into passing carriages and then decamp.

A small party of Boers pounced upon a train travelling between Pretoria and Belfast the other day and successfully wrecked the engine by means of dynamite.

Lord Roberts, wiring from Belfast on September 5, says that Colonel Brocklehurst's Brigade has joined General Hamilton who is endeavouring to turn the right flank (at Thabanchu). It is reported that 4,000 Boers are in the vicinity of Zeerust. Seven hundred Boers are threatening Johannesburg. Lieutenant-Colonel White, of the Artillery, commanded a small column which relieved the Ladybrand Garrison. The latter consisted of a company of Worcesters and two small troops of Yeomanry.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN TEXAS.

3,000 people have been killed at Galveston in a hurricane and enormous destruction of property has taken place in Texas.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day, and the steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

OPENING DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 10.

The Nasik golf week commenced this morning with a handicap by medal play, the prize being the Sweepstakes. There were over thirty entrants. Col. Kellie(101 less 8—93) made the lowest score, but was disqualified owing to striking off from the wrong tee. Mr. Fry scratch (98) won.

Mr. Stiven did a good round of 46. The scoring was generally high.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

Orders will shortly be issued providing for the special appointment of native officers of long and meritorious service as Honorary A.-D.-C.s on the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff.

Nursing Sisters M. E. Barker, H. A. Mills, A. Arkle, C. F. Hill, E. B. Greenwood, E. A. Terry and E. Sykes each receive a year's leave prior to re-engagement for a further period of five years in India. The vacancy in the Indian Army Nursing Service caused by the retirement of Nursing Sister A. M. Rackham, is to be filled from Home.

Mr. J. C. Burnham is appointed Chemist and Manager of the Cordite Factory, which has now been finally sanctioned to be established in India.

A further consignment of Rs. 87,500 goes to South Africa from India this month.

A Field Controller and Audit Office with the China Force will be stationed at Hongkong.

The question of the location of the Ordnance Branch of the Office of the C. M. A., Madras Command, has been ordered to be held over for the present in view of the concentration of the offices of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras and Bombay Commands, at Poona, and the possible removal of the Madras Office of the Examiner, Ordnance Accounts, to that station.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament ties were drawn to-day. The Hampshires play the Rifle Brigade on the 17th, the winners meeting the South Wales Borderers on the 19th, while the Simla Volunteers will play the New Club on the 18th. The Somersets meet the East Lancashires on the 21st and the South Staffords play the Yorkshires on the 24th.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

To-day's cantonment cholera returns show that the 42nd Gurkhas, No. 9 Mountain Battery, and No. 24 East Garrison Artillery each report one fresh admission, while the Erinpura Irregular Infantry, Welsh Regiment, and recruiting party of the 16th Bengal Infantry, report one death each.

REVIVAL OF THUGGEE.

CAPTURE OF THE CULPRITS.

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The Satara police have captured the thieves who decoyed people visiting the shrine at the Giri temple and then robbed and decamped. Two men are arrested in connection with the robberies in which two young Brahmins were inveigled into visiting the temple and were not heard of again. They have recovered some of the property. Grave suspicion exists as to the two young men being murdered.

CRICKET.

THE LORD NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The final match in the Lord Northcote Challenge Shield Competition between the Elphinstone College from Bombay and the College of Science from Poona commenced to-day at Ganeshkhind. A good number of extra tents were pitched. Lady Northcote was at home in the evening. A good number of spectators turned up from Poona and Kirkee. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

FIRST INNINGS.

R. K. Ashburner, c Shevde, b Joshi ...	11
N. N. Vakil, b Ogashi	48
R. D. Kanga, b Agashe	41
H. D. Zimi, b Agashe	5
B. A. Nanavati, l-b-w, b Joshi	9
J. R. Ashburner, b Tambe	20
G. P. Pearson, c Spencer, b Tambe	10
R. G. Mody, c Irani, b Tambe	3
S. L. Davar, b Agashe	0
H. G. Cooper, not out	9
R. D. Kanga, b Agashe	1
Extras	9
Total	166

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

FIRST INNINGS.

Bapat, c Cooper, b Davar	15
M. H. Irani, c D. Kanga, b Pearson...	7
H. G. Tambe, c D Kanga, b Davar ...	8
B. Y. Kanandikar, cMody, b Pearson	5
A. B Spencer, b Pearson	0
Extras	3
Total	42

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

POONA VS. BOMBAY.

RETURN MATCH.

POONA, SEPT. 10.

The return cricket match Poona vs. Bombay commenced to-day. The weather was capital. Bombay won the toss and went in. They were playing the whole day. The scoring was tall. Poona fielded very badly, and besides they had no good bowler. Bombay declared their innings closed for 423 runs for eight wickets down, Vines went in first, his career was very short. He made 2 runs. Cheetham joined Powell and played during most of the day ; both scored 116 runs each. The following are the scores :—

Vines, l-b-w b Sangster	2
Powell, c Brogan, b Drysdale	116
Cheetham, b Wood	116
Brown, b Bond	1
Shonbridge, b Bond	0
Tomkins, c Duncan, b Drysdale	102
Bolleau, b Drysdale	6
Burney, not out,	57
Marshall, b Drysdale	2
Coombs, not out,	5
Anderson, did not bat	
Extras	16
Total	423

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bond	180	106	9	2
Sangster	54	29	2	1 a
Drysdale	156	136	2	4
Wood	110	81	4	1
Markham	18	23	0	0 b
Pocock	24	32	0	0

a 1 wide ball.
b 1 no ball.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Vishram Ramjee Gholay, an old resident of Poona City, died yesterday. The deceased had for many years filled the post of Assistant Surgeon in Government service and in recognition of his services the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him. He was also appointed Honorary Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. He had done duty for several years in Dharwar and at the Pestonjee Sorabjee Charitable Dispensary at Poona. He retired about ten years ago. The deceased was highly respected by Europeans and Natives.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Aglaya from, Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Silesia from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, via Karachi on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's, s.s. Annam which left Bombay on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, arrived at Suez, on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 4 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A MATCH between these teams was played yesterday evening, on the Cooperage, before a large attendance. The Artillery played up well, but the Gymkhana are still too much for them and won by 24 points to nil. In the first-half Tucker scored a try which Moore converted. Boyes registered an unimproved try, Parson and Ferriera jointly fell on the ball adding another try, and Arnott notched another that was improved. In the second-half Shanks scored and Skene put on another try, which Moore converted. The game ended—Gymkhana 3 G. 3 T. (24 pts.) Artillery nil.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE DRAW.

THE draw for the Rovers' Football Tournament, which begins on Saturday, took place last night, at Messrs. W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder. Fourteen teams have entered for the competition and the draw resulted as under :—

FIRST ROUND.

1, North Staffordshire Regiment vs. Welsh Regiment.
2. Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A., Colaba.
3. Telegraph Recreation vs. Shropshire L. I.
4. Norfolk Regiment vs. Rovers.
5. Black Watch vs. Lincolnshire Regiment.
6. East Yorkshire Regiment vs. Royal Scots.
7. 20th Hussars vs. Royal Irish.

SECOND ROUND.

A Winners No. 3 vs. Winners No. 4.
B Winners No. 7 a bye.
C Winners No. 1 vs. Winners No. 2,
D Winners No. 6 vs. Winners No. 5.

SEMI-FINAL.

Winners B vs. Winners A.
Winners D vs. Winners C.

IN the event of the present Master of the Rolls (Lord Alverston) being appointed to succeed the late Lord Russell as Lord Chief Justice., it is very probable that either Lord Justice Smith or Lord Justice Collins would be appointed Master of the Rolls, and that Mr. Justice Stirling, the senior Chancery Judge, would be transferred to the Court of Appeal In this event it is almost certain that the vacancy thus caused in the Chancery Division by the elevation of Mr. Justice Stirling would not be filled up, as it has been found that the additional Judge recently appointed to that Division was not really necessary. By the appointment of Mr. Justice Stirling as a Lord Justice the balance of Chancery and Common Law members of the Court of Appeal would thus be restored—three in each Court.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

THE first of September has come and gone, and up here where it makes a difference, our dinner tables are still awaiting the "sikkim" of tender chikor, our breakfasts the appetising grilled jungle moorgy. There is no enterprise and a great deal too much respect for the law among the shikaris who supply the market, otherwise the First would be as glorious on this Himalayan hill-top as it is at Home. So far as the sportsman is concerned the date is of small consequence, the rains are usually still on, and there is small temptation to shoot until the weather clears a bit definitely. Besides his expeditions are limited to Saturday afternoons and Sundays on account of the unreasonable exactions of office. He is not altogether to be despised, this amateur of the jungle, at odd intervals he has been known to send his friends an unexpected brace or so, but neither is he in the least to be depended upon, and it will be the end of the month before he thinks of really getting any work in. But the native shikari who shoots for a living ought to be up and stirring ; his indolence is a real grievance. The monotony of our table supply is great everywhere in India, and considerable even in Simla, home of luxuries too largely tinned. Here we get no wild duck or snipe or fish—cage-bred quail are the only approach to game for two-thirds of the season. The mutton is tolerable but the beef very uncertain. Fowls are good and tender but there is very little individuality about an Indian fowl, as has been often said and sung. Also, for some reason, supplies of all sorts this season have been both scarce and dear. Consequently we look forward with no common ardour to the contribution of the jungle, and are proportionately disappointed when it is deferred. Of all the varieties brought in, and there are several, I think the plump little chikor is the most flavorous and the most dependable. You take your luck with a jungle moorgy and sometimes he might have been brought up in a dak bungalow, and the minal, famous for his size and brilliant plumage, frequently has drum-sticks of iron and a breast of brass. Housekeepers may be interested to know than when they have become plentiful large pheasants are generally to be had at about two rupees apiece, and chikor at fourteen annas. A hare will sometimes come your way for a rupee, but they are rare. If you ask your khansama for a "kargosh" he will bring you a bunny alive and innocently confiding. I would rather eat him tinned !

No doubt by the time our Poogah visitors begin to arrive game will be plentiful. We are to have the usual little sprinkling from Calcutta I hear ; rooms at the Grand are already being bespoken. The gaieties are practically over then, so that we may flatter ourselves that our October visitors come to see us for ourselves alone. They have a way of betaking themselves to Narkanda, which somewhat belies the compliment, but we accept it all the same. This is the time of year when people make up little parties and go for six weeks to Cashmere, secure of glorious weather and fruit such as the spies never found in the Land of Canaan. They return to rave with such violent enthusiasm on all they have seen that year by year the contagion spreads and more and more people add Cashmere to their practical knowledge of geography. This season some people have been a little daunted by the prevalence of cholera, but not many have been put off. After all in India, one risk the more is hardly worth considering.

Tongas are already being booked for the downward journey in October and November, though I learn that the official start is to be later this year than usual. Trying to book a tonga, or at least a place, for a lady next month I found that there was nothing available on the right date. It occurred to me that she might share one with a friend, and I asked to see the list of bookings for the day. The privilege was refused, and I learned that such transactions were confidential. Is this a studied reflection on the morals of Simla ? But it is years since we have had an elopement, or does the real explanation lie in the tradespeople's natural anxiety that their creditors should not escape them, and possibly a little good-natured connivance with the financial expedients of the impecunious subaltern ? Here where such publicity attends every detail of life, how suspicion rises at a mystery !

The Simla-Kalka railway continues to creep up the hill. Already the exact alignment has been fixed as far as the 36th mile from Kalka and a good beginning has been made with the two big tunnels, labour proving plentiful and the rock easier to work than had been anticipated. A large stock of sleepers has been secured, and arrangements everywhere are well advanced. The actual work, during the past three months, has been chiefly confined to the tunnels, the heavy rain on the hill-sides interfering with operations in the open. No unforeseen difficulties have been encountered and what has been done has stood the wet weather well, only one slip of any importance occurring along the whole track. This was on the face of the ridge which is being tunnelled near Solon, and has already been put right. That so little damage has been caused to the exposed cuttings by a somewhat unusually trying monsoon, is satisfactory as showing that trouble from this source is unlikely to interfere at all seriously with the undertaking. It is now intended, as soon as the rains stop, to put the strength of the staff on the cuttings, the completion of the tunnels being reserved for bad weather. The ensuing winter, therefore, will see even more obvious advance than during the past few months, and by the time the offices return to Simla next spring a very substantial advance is likely to have been made towards completion. No change has been made in the alignment into the station which will be by the west of Prospect Hill and thence through the gap between Observatory and Summer hills along the northern slopes to a tunnel through the ridge about Knockdrin.

The recent discovery of a few sporadic cases of Malta fever in Simla has directed attention afresh to the question of sewers, the disease being one which experience in the Mediterranean has shown to be almost invariably due to faulty methods of sewage disposal. Residents, therefore, will be glad to know that the pipes for the new sewage installation have been ordered, and that no time is to be lost in laying them down when they arrive. The scheme covers the whole of the northern slopes of the station at present innocent of any such appliances. The investigations of Captain Lamb, I. M. S., in Bombay and reports received by the editors of that well-informed publication, the "Indian Medical Gazette" from Darjiling, show that so far from Simla being at all unique as regards the occurrence of Malta fever, the disease, though until recently undetected, is widely prevalent throughout India. Simla, nevertheless, is well advised to take up the matter vigorously. Its new water-works and sewage system may be trusted, between them, to eradicate the evil very effectually.

It is announced that any medical officer of either of the two Services, who is desirous of doing research work or of refreshing his bacteriological knowledge will find every facility for doing so in the recently opened Pasteur Institute at Kassauli, where he will be welcomed and given every assistance.

Owing to the large number of medical officers volunteering for service with the Indian Contingent, orders have been issued to strictly observe the roster for service, those in military employ being given preference for field service over officers of the I.M.S. recalled from civil duty.

As showing that there has been no choice for the authorities responsible but to stop leave in the I.M.S., the "Indian Medical Gazette" states that out of a total of 667 officers in the department 528 hold cadre appointments and 42 are attached to frontier field hospitals. In order, therefore, to find the sixty officers required for China there has been no other course open but to indent upon the hundred officers on leave.

SOME 2,000 to 3,000 of the Metropolitan officials of every degree, as well as a large number of the merchants and tradesmen of Pekin, tried to keep the Court in Pekin. They knelt at the Eastern gates of the Forbidden City and appealed to the Empress-Dowager not to go, but her reply was that it was for the best, and that she expected all of them to be loyal to the dynasty and prove their patriotism. The Emperor positively refused to leave, but was forced to do so.

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

WE regret exceedingly to record the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, which took place on Wednesday last. Mr. Geary was well known as a journalist, both in India and at home, and his long editorship of the *Bombay Gazette* was marked by scholarship, dignity and breadth of view. Mr. Geary was a representative of the older school of journalism whom India can ill afford to lose.—*Englishman*.

The news of the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, the editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, will be received with regret by all, who knew the gentleman and the work that was done by him in various capacities ever since he came out to India . . . It was in 1879 that he purchased the "Bombay Gazette" from its former proprietor Mr. J. M. Maclean ; and under his guidance the paper at once acquired a tone more sympathetic and liberal than that which characterised it in the hands of his predecessor. The Anglo-Indian journalist, as a class, often exhibits the same weaknesses, the same prejudices and the same illiberal spirit, which characterises the community to which he belongs ; and the result is that the Anglo-Indian press rarely takes a broad and statesmanlike view of problems which affect the interest of the Natives of the soil. Mr. Geary did not, however, fully subscribe to the doctrines of the school, being in touch with Native opinion to a greater extent than any of his fellow-workers in the field ; and being naturally a man of liberal sympathies he tried to form his conclusions not exclusively from the information which he received from Anglo-Indian sources. . . His death is a distinct loss to journalism in this Presidency and it would be difficult to fill up the vacancy caused by his sudden death. Anglo-Indian journalism of a sober type is becoming rarer every day and the loss of one, who by natural inclination, wide reading and close contact with the people of this country, was best fitted to preserve the balance of judgment in times of excitement, cannot be too deeply regretted. We offer our sincere condolence to Mrs. Geary and her two young sons who are now studying in England.—*Mahratta*.

Mr. Geary was a true and sincere sympathiser and friend of the Mahomedans, who are sure to feel his loss greatly, having lost in him "a friend and a philosopher." His sound advice on several critical occasions helped the Mahomedans to adopt a right course of action. But besides the Mahomedans other communities also have derived undeniable benefits from his sound and practical advice, and so all native communities will feel deeply this great loss.—*Muslim Herald*.

The "Gujerati" observes : In the death of Mr. Grattan Geary our contemporary the "Bombay Gazette" has lost an accomplished, well-informed, experienced and capable editor. Native and Anglo-Indian papers are scarcely expected to see things exactly in the same light. Both have different interests to serve and differences of opinion between them are bound to manifest themselves, especially when so many Anglo-Indian papers are driven by circumstances to reflect exclusively official opinion. But it must be said that Mr. Grattan Geary's writings were free from bitterness, and on two well-known occasions he showed how under favourable circumstances an Anglo-Indian paper could rise quite equal to the occasion. As a member of the Corporation for more than fifteen years, he was a skilled and clever debater and took a keen interest in municipal affairs. He retired from the Corporation owing to the pressure of his journalistic engagements, and his retirement was regretted by many people.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes: Mr. Geary was connected with journalism all through his life, a profession for which he possessed all the qualifications in a very high degree. Bombay owes indeed very largely to Mr. Geary's rare combination of gifts in his profession the manly bold tone of thought long since pervading the public life of this side of the country, and it is surely no exaggeration to say that he made the best and fullest use of the position he held by his dispassionate good sense and abilities. Mr. Geary was given a long and useful share in the civic and public life of Bombay during a long course of years. In the Municipal Corporation, the Town Council or the Standing Committee, Mr. Geary was alike useful in numerous ways by his able and conscientious discharge of public duties. His death is a loss to Bombay, especially to journalism wherein his loss will be distinctly felt for some time to come.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The death of Mr. Geary is felt with great sorrow throughout the whole of India but his Muslim friends who had the advantage of knowing his personal views with regard to their backward community have lost in him a distinguished publicist who was always disposed towards them as their well-wisher and benefactor. Mr. Geary as an able journalist while serving on the staff of the "Times of India" and conducting afterwards his own newspaper the "Bombay Gazette" always looked with keen eye to the interest of both the communities, identifying himself with their joys and sorrows. He did invaluable service to the Muslim cause in his book called "Travel through Asiatic Turkey" by elucidating at a critical time the political matters connected with the Eastern Question, which threw ample light over its further development. His meritorious services rendered to the people and the Government of this country will be long remembered and for the success of his career among his Indian fellow-subjects his name will be handed down to posterity as that of a true friend of the people of this country.—Yours, &c.,

ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla. Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	25
Total......	4	5	152
Total plague deaths to date,	79,223	64,961	
Same date last year...	12	17	101
Cholera	20	15	

CAMP REPORT.

The weekly return of camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 25th August, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 1st September, shows the total number of contacts remaining to be 422.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 25th August, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 1st September :—

ALL HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	38	23	1	3	10	47
Relapsing Fever	53	27	..	14	2	64
Observation	52	55	10	21	11	59
Contacts	23	6	..	7	...	22
Evicts	2	..	..	...	..	2
Small-pox	2	1	..	...	..	3
Cholera	10	47	1	21	36	89

SOCIETY in the United States is excitedly discussing the story of Mr. W. B. Leeds, of New York, a tin-plate magnate, who has just married Mrs. Nannie Worthington at Cleveland, Ohio. He gave his former wife £200,000 worth of stocks and bonds to obtain a divorce from him. On the 31st July the money was paid over to her ; on the 1st August the bill for the divorce was filed, and half an hou later a decree was granted. This is believed to be the largest sum ever paid in the United States for the sake of obtaining a divorce.

THREE important pieces of patronage are awaiting disposal. One is the canonry in Westminster Abbey, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Furse. This is worth £1,000 a year with a house, and is in the gift of the Prime Minister. The post of Lord Chamberlain also has to be filled, although more than a month has elapsed since the appointment of the Earl of Hopetoun to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia was announced. Then there is the Lord Chief Justiceship of England, vacant by the lamented death of Lord Russell of Killowen. The appointments, it will be seen, concern the Church, politics, and the law.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

THE LATE MR. KIRKHAM.

A letter to the President from Miss Florence Kirkham acknowledging the resolution of condolence at the death of her father, was, on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, recorded.

LIABILITY FOR IMPROVEMENT EXPENSE.

The Commissioner wrote that certain sanitary improvements were carried out in certain premises, but after a bill was preferred against the owner the property passed into the hands of the Official Receiver. The property had since changed hands and the new purchaser was unwilling to pay for the improvements. The Commissioner, therefore asked sanction to declare the expenses, amounting to Rs. 195-12-3, as improvement expenses, to be recovered by twenty-four monthly instalments with interest at 6 per cent.

Dr. Katrack moved that the requisite sanction b given.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail was of opinion that the new purchaser should not be liable for the amount.

Several other members also spoke, the Hon. Mr. Mehta pointing out that the new purchaser should have inquired about any such charges when he bought the property.

The motion was adopted.

THE CORPORATION VS. THE GOVERNMENT.

The Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department wrote under date the 28th July :—

"In reply to your letter No. 3508, dated 21st June, 1900, to the General Department, asking that the question relating to the land occupied by the Municipal Workshops, &c., may be referred to the arbitration of the Honourable the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Inverarity on behalf of Government and the Municipality, respectively, I am directed to state that Government regret they are unable to accept the proposal."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded with regret. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasji : Take further steps ?

Mr. Mehta : We must fight it out. We have already given instructions to go on with the matter. We did our best to settle the matter but Government won't concentrate to arbitration. We cant give up our property and we are bound now to go to law.

Mr. Wacha seconded the motion which was adopted.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

Mr. Mehta having asked for and obtained priority for a motion in regard to an address to be presented to the Viceroy, said he thought he would be in perfect accord with public opinion on this occasion in asking the Corporation to present an address to the Viceroy on his autumnal tour when he visits Bombay. When the Viceroy first came to these shores that Corporation presented him with an address of welcome. They took occasion to acknowledge his great ability and expressed gratitude for the assurances of sympathy which he had given before coming to this country. Since then two and-a-half years have passed and he (Mr. Mehta) thought public opinion was unanimous that the Viceroy had nobly redeemed the pledges which he gave on his arrival here. (Hear, hear.) He would not go into the long series of measures which Lord Curzon had inaugurated since he took the helm of the State. In everything he had done he had been guided by the noblest principles of statesmanship, and with the recognition to the fullest degree that this country must be governed with sympathy and consideration for the feelings of the people. He had also shown that he was determined that justice shall be the rule between all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this country. They knew also how energetically he had worked in connection with the present famine, visiting great parts of India, and particularly the Bombay Presidency. They had also recognised with very great pleasure and gratitude, the artistic interest he had taken in all the arts of the country among which he might mention the old public monuments. His Excellency's interest in all these things had excited the respect, esteem and affection of the people of all classes and creeds. On this occasion when the Viceroy was coming officially to Bombay, they as a Corporation which could fairly claim to represent the views and feelings of the whole of the people of this Presidency ought to give him an address of thankfulness and gratitude for the way in which he has discharged the duties of his high office. (Applause.) He therefore moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Viceroy, that a committee be appointed to draw up the address and submit it to the Corporation for approval, and that on the recommendation of the Corporation the Standing Committee be prepared to sanction the cost of the illuminated address and silver casket.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the motion, said the promises which his Excellency gave before he came out to India and also in reply to the address presented to him by that Corporation had been fulfilled. He had translated words into actions and had shown wise sympathy and statesmanship. The various measures of his regime would, of course, find a place in the address, such as his entire confidence in the educated natives of this country as expressed at a meeting of the Calcutta University, his extreme sense of justice as exhibited in the Rangoon and other cases, and above all his sense of religious toleration as evidenced in that remarkable speech which he delivered lately. His Excellency's sympathy and anxiety to see that the people of this country were happy and contented was well evidenced by his private visit to this Presidency and the plague and famine camps as well as his lucky visit to the afflicted districts of Gujerat and Kathiawar, where he brought good rain in his train and waded knee-deep in mud and mire, which no Viceroy had ever done before. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

The Commissioner wrote asking whether the Corporation were willing to defray a part of the cost of the Census operations in the City in 1901.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that on the occasion of the last Census the Corporation contributed half the cost of the operations in the City but they did not get even copies of the reports. But on this occasion the Commissioner understood that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the important statistical information the Corporation might desire to possess. Certain information to be derived from the Census was very valuable to them and they had stumbled in the past for want of it. The Corporation should therefore feel no hesitation in incurring half the cost of the operations in the City, namely, Rs. 25,000. The information would be cheap at the price. He moved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction half the cost of the Census of Bombay.

This was agreed to.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

The Commissioner in a letter of the 2nd August submitted his remarks on Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the water-supply of Bombay and other subjects relating thereto.

Mr. Mehta said the subjects were exceedingly important and the best course would be to refer the letter of the Commissioner to a Committee. In regard to water meters, however, he was strongly of opinion that they were absolutely impossible in the City of Bombay, especially in the native part. They could meter Malabar Hill and the large clubs and hotels, but in regard to the native quarters he could not come round to the opinion the Commissioner had formed on this subject. He moved that the letter be referred to a committee which he named to be carefully considered.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, who seconded the motion said that if any part of the city had to be metered the Fort must be metered first.

The motion was adopted.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY HOUSES

HASTENING SLOWLY.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher moved that the report of the Committee on advancing loans to poor house-owners for the improvement of their insanitary houses, under the Epidemic Diseases Act be approved and adopted and that the report of the committee appointed to draw up a representation to Government regarding improvements of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act be recorded. He said that when the first committee was appointed he pointed out that by practically fixing the maximum limit of a loan at Rs. 3,000 the Municipality would not be subject to any financial strain. Only the poor house-owners would apply for this help ("Query.") In all they would require Rs. 2,50,000 for this purpose.

Mr. Wacha formally seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment that Government be requested to issue a Notification, (1) laying down that the work of effecting sanitary improvements should, in the first instance, be confined to the most insanitary houses in the city and then be proceeded with in regard to the remaining insanitary houses in the order of urgency of improvements based on the degree or extent of insanitation of such houses, and (2) empowering the Corporation to carry out the sanitary improvements in the case of poor house-owners and to recover the expenses of such improvements in the same or some such manner as is provided for in Sections 494 and 495 of the Municipal Act, viz., in such instalments and of such amounts as, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, will discharge the cost thereof within a period not exceeding thirty years. He said there were houses which would require an expenditure of over Rs. 10,000.

This amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola moved a further amendment requesting Government to withdraw the notifications under the Epidemic Diseases Act as the procedure caused real hardship to property-holders and especially to poor house-owners. He said the more experience they got of plague the more they were convinced that they knew nothing about it. To fix upon insanitary houses as one of the immediate causes of plague was not right. The provisions of the Municipal Act were quite sufficient for dealing with insanitary property.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta thought the best course would be to forward copies of the committee's reports to the Government with the statement that they found that a great deal of hardship was the result of the operations in regard to the improvement of houses in the City, leaving it to Government to decide whether they should not modify the policy hitherto followed in regard to this matter, especially in view of the resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Plague Commission. He moved an amendment to that effect, and observed that it was not too much to hope that Government might confine their proceedings to the cases most urgently requiring sanitary improvement.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wadia pointed to the outbreak of plague at Glasgow, and said he would not be surprised if the application of the Epidemic Diseases Act were removed to see plague disappear from Bombay.

Mr. Macdonald was sorry that Mr. Mehta had brought forward his amendment as it appeared to be only another way of going slowly. He had hoped that by this time action would have been taken to relieve the overcrowding in the town. The amendment was certainly a little bread but the over-crowding would be much more serious in the course of another month and disease would increase very much.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola withdrew his amendment and Mr. Vithaldas Damodher withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Mehta's proposition which was adopted.

AN AGREEMENT.

The Commissioner wrote stating the result of negotiations with the Government in regard to certain land. To avoid litigation the Corporation agreed that the ground should be made over to the Government as the basis of a compromise which the Government accepted provided the Municipality agreed to concede to the public free means of access both for carts and foot passengers to the import gate of the Customs House, to the bonded warehouse on the south-west of the Customs House, and to the entrance porch of the Customs House itself.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta seconded by Mr. Sayani this was agreed to.

The Corporation adjourned until the 17th instant.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort. Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., presided. The following directors report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

Gentlemen,—The directors have pleasure in presenting to the share-holders the annual report and audited account for the year ending 30th April 1900. They are glad to say the season under report was favourable for cultivation, the rains being good and timely, and the ryots had a good crop. Owing however to excessive rain in the month of July accompanied with bad weather, two of the estates in the Meenakhan Division, namely Lots 79 and 80, suffered damages by having their bunds broken, and as these could not be repaired in time despite all effort in that regard, the collections have fallen short, namely, Rs. 3,92,684 against Rs. 4,80,549 last year. The breakage in Lot 80 is not yet stopped but the work will be taken in hand soon after the rains are over. Annexed is the usual statement showing the operations of the year as compared with the previous year :—Land under cultivation.—Previous year, Beeghas 2,84,190; this year, Beeghas 2,92,549; increase Beeghas 8,359. Rent and other revenue.—Previous year, Rs. 3 72 691; this year, Rs 5,89,074; increase, Rs. 16,383. Arrears due by the Ryots.—Previous year, Rs. 1,87,542; this year, Rs. 2,49,152; increase, Rs. 61,610. It will be seen from the preceeding table that the increase of land and revenue is well maintained. The increase of land under cultivation, namely, 8,359 Beeghas is owing to settlement of new land in Lots 43 and 131 and the increase of revenue, namely, Rs. 16,383 is owing to progression of Rent rates on land previously settled. The sum of Rs. 673 140 was collected during the year for salamy on pattahs and this amount as also the sum of Rs. 779 being the amount of forfeited nineteenth dividend have been credited as usual to the reserve fund. It will be seen from the statement of profit and loss account that the sum of Rs. 74,161-2-6 has been spent this year on repairs to the estates. This work done has cost considerably more and the expenditure though already incurred, stands as shown in the account as, an unadjusted item, viz. Rs. 41,647-1-6. Against this item the directors have thought it advisable to carry forward to next year's account a large amount, namely, Rs. 20,741-0-11 as shown on the debit side of the sheet. The following sums have been transferred from profit and loss account :—Rs. 500 to the credit of moveable property for depreciation. Rs. 30,500-2-0 to the credit of reserve fund and Rs. 7,100-11-0 to the credit of ryots outstanding doubtful debts fund. These two funds now stand at Rs. 5,45,043 and Rs. 1,23,467 respectively. After making the above appropriations the balance to the profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 1,70,740-3-11 and your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 1,50,000, and that the balance Rs. 20,740-3-11 be carried to next year's account. The directors regret to say that Mr. M. S. Jamsetjee, one of the auditors of the Company who had acted in that capacity for a period of 8 years died during the year. Mr. Henry W. Astell has been appointed in his place. The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Framjee Jemsetjee Batliboi both of whom are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect two auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The above report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th April last, were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared and made payable to the registered share-holders on and after the 19th instant. Messrs. S. E. Shellim and Framji Jamsetji Batliboi, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the directors, Secretaries, Treasurers, Agents and other officers of the Company for their able management of the Company's business. Messrs. Cursetji Cooverji Mody and Henry W. Astell were re-appointed auditors and their annual remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each. The customary compliments to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBER ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	975	3100	4075
Bombay and Sindh	727,287	553301	1280588
Bengal	14,301	10424	24725
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	..	1470	1470
Punjab	58,398	41404	99802
Central Provinces	204,474	1960147	2161921
Berar	96119	134476	230595
Ajmere-Merwara...	42222	25962	68184
Total British Provinces ..	1143776	2730584	3874360
Native States.			
Rajputana States	105333	80650	185983
Central India States	44181	43407	87588
Hyderabad	307646	92387	400033
Baroda	51836	17585	69421
Bombay Native States..	160220	46162	206382
Punjab Native States	12476	12382	24858
Central Provinces Feudatory States.	7182	36164	43346
Kashmir (Jammu)	331	..	331
Total Native States ...	689205	328737	1017942
Grand Total ..	1832981	3059321	4892302

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	1636	3090	4726	+ 651
Bombay and Sindh	651240	528626	1179866	—100702
Bengal	15169	9236	24405	— 320
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh..	...	1581	1581	+ 141
Punjab	24492	53638	78130	— 41672
Central Provinces	166672	1798931	1965603	—196318
Berar	73955	102878	176833	— 53762
Ajmere-Merwara	40068	21886	61954	— 6230
Total British Provinces ...	973252	2499866	3473118	—401242
Native States.				
Rajputana States	61451	82181	143635	— 42348
Central India States	33026	36230	69256	— 18332
Hyderabad	267777	89505	357282	— 42751
Baroda	43817	19871	63688	— 5733
Bombay Native States ...	124401	38963	163364	— 43018
Punjab Native States .	11424	10866	22290	— 8569
Central Provinces Feudatory States	5077	33010	38087	— 5259
Kashmir (Jammu)	538	...	538	+ 207
Total Native States ...	547514	310626	858140	—159802
Grand Total ..	1520766	2810492	4331258	—561044

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

THE ELEMENTS OF JUDICIAL INSTINCT.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAMSUDIN WALAD ALLARAKHE.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. R. D. Velankar, second class Magistrate at Kalyan, who, in March last, convicted the accused of theft and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days. An appeal from the above decision was dismissed in April by Mr. S. C. Joshi, first class Magistrate, Kalyan Prant. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, with Mr. N. M. Samarth, appeared for the accused; and Mr. H. C. Coyajee for the complainant.

Mr. Velankar, in his finding, remarked that the case had commenced on a complaint from one Samsudin valad Malang Khot, also of Badlapur Taluka, Kalyan. The story for the prosecution was that on the 2nd of October 1899, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the accused came over to the "warkus" lands of the complainant in survey Nos. 53 and 80 of Indgaum Taluka. The labourers and servants of the complainant were cutting grass on these lands, and the accused stopped them from doing so. The accused then removed by some of his labourers the 200 bundles of grass which had been cut by the complainant's labourers and servants; drove away the complainant's labourers and servants from the place; and employed his labourers to cut grass there and had actually cut there about 5,000 more bundles of grass for removing, of the value of about Rs. 100. Mr. Velankar found on the evidence that the land in dispute belonged to the complainant; that it was in his possession and enjoyment, and that he had cut grass on it about the time of the alleged offence; that the accused removed it and further cut more grass on the land for removal without the complainant's consent and with a dishonest intention; and that the accused had no right of ownership to the land or the grass on it. Mr. Velankar remarked in his finding:—"Although it is not put in the case as evidence, yet it sufficiently convinces me morally that the land in dispute in both the survey Nos. 53 and 80 belongs to the complainant, and is in his possession and enjoyment, or of his deceased brother Buran Saheb valad Malang Khot, and consequently I believe the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution." The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50 as mentioned above. In disposing of an appeal from the above decision, Mr. S. C. Joshi, first class Magistrate, Kalyan, said:—"The lower court, before which the whole evidence was recorded, and which was consequently the better judge to see which of the evidence was reliable, has rightly believed in the evidence for the prosecution. The accused's paying this year land revenue much in excess of what he usually paid, and taking a detailed receipt, much goes to prove his dishonest intention in cutting and removing the said grass. Excluding the extra-judicial remarks in the judgment of the lower court, as argued by the appellant's learned pleader, there is ample evidence to bring home the offence to the appellant. I therefore see no reason to interfere. Appeal dismissed."

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the court's judgment, said:—The accused in this case has been convicted of theft and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 15 days. He now applies to us to set aside the conviction and sentence, and order a refund of the fine in the exercise of our revisionary powers. The theft is alleged to have been committed as follows: At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of October, the accused, seeing the complainant's servants cutting grass on a piece of warkas land, compelled them to desist and drove them away. He then, with his own servants, cut the remainder of the grass, amounting to some 4,850 bundles in all. This the accused admits, but he has throughout denied that he thereby committed any theft; for he claims that the piece of land on which the grass was, belongs to him. In other words he justified his acts as having been done under a claim of right. He has, however, been convicted and sentenced by Mr. Velankar, the Magistrate, Second Class, of Kalyan, whose decision has been confirmed on appeal by the First Class Magistrate, Mr Joshi. The case is thus formulated by Mr Velinkar:—"The accused himself denied the accusation, but admitted to have cut the grass that is under attachment in Survey No. 53, as he stated it belonged to him and was in his possession and enjoyment, and that he stoped the complainant's labourers and servants from cutting grass on his land in Survey No. 53, which he saw they were doing. Thus from the statement of the accused alone, leaving aside the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, it will appear that the whole case now hinges upon the right of ownership to the land in dispute of Survey No. 53 of Mouje Indgaum." The Magistrate then proceeds to investigate this question of ownership and at the very outset refers to that which was no part of the record before him, remarking "although it is not put in the case as evidence, yet it sufficiently convinces me morally that the land in dispute in both the Survey Nos. 53 and 80 belongs to the complainant, and is in his possession and enjoyment, or of his deceased brother Buran Saheb walad Malang Khot, and consequently I believe the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution." We are at a loss to understand how a Magistrate can be so wanting in the elements of judicial instinct as to thus use against and to the prejudice of an accused, that which is no part of the evidence in the case, the impropriety of such conduct, we should have imagined to be so obvious as to be a safeguard against the possibility of its occurrence. However, not only did the Magistrate look at this unauthorized source of information, but if we are to take him at his word, it was in consequence of this that he believed the witnesses for the prosecution. It is true that the First Class Magistrate by whom this case was heard on appeal purports to come to his conclusion "excluding the extra judicial remarks in the judgment of the Lower Court," but his judgment is of so meagre a character that we are unable to derive any assistance from it. The case was of sufficient importance and difficulty to merit far more careful treatment from the First Class Magistrate than is disclosed by his judgment. No doubt in the case of growing grass a moving by the some act which effects its severance from the earth may be a theft, but in order that it may be so, there must have been an intention to take dishonestly the grass when cut out of the possession of the complainant without his consent. Illustration (p) clearly shows that if the accused in good faith believed the grass to be his, he did not commit theft; for in that event he did not dishonestly take the grass. The Magistrates, therefore, were mistaken in supposing that "the whole case hinges upon the right of ownership to the lands in dispute, they erred in so limiting their enquiry and they should have investigated the accuseds good faith and belief. It is true that the Second Class Magistrate in the 16th paragraph of his judgment expressed the conclusion that the accused had "set up an utterly preposterous claim of ownership," but in the first place we do not know how far this conclusion was due to his moral conviction derived from an indefensible source, nor are we clear that this remark was supposed to indicate his views as to the belief and good faith of the accused. In any case we feel that we should interfere having regard to the most unsatisfactory way in which the lower courts have treated the case. There was nothing furtive about the accused's conduct, and when we consider the hour at which the accused entered on the land, the quantity of grass he cut, that he refrained from taking any part of it away, and that he persistently from the outset asserted his title, we can only draw one inference, and this is that the accused did not intend to take the grass dishonestly from the possession of the complainant. The Criminal Court is not the proper forum for the determination of the dispute between the parties, but the Civil Court; and it is there their rights should be decided. The result is that in our opinion the conviction and sentence must be set aside and the fine (if paid) must be refunded.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

RATTANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA vs. JETHMULL RAMANAND AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff asked for a decree for Rs. 5,755-15-5 as damages for defendant's breach of contract. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert Sayani and Moos appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that by a contract dated the 10th of April 1900 the defendants agreed to purchase from the plaintiff 200 bales of Bengal fully pressed cotton at Rs. 223 per candy, subject to a discount of Rs. 5 1-2 per cent, deliverable between the 15th and 25th of May last. Plaintiff was ready and willing and offered to deliver to the defendants the cotton contracted for. Plaintiff had fulfilled all the conditions of the contract. As delivery was not taken, plaintiff caused the cotton to be re-sold on account of the defendants and the sale realised Rs. 5,017-4-8. Plaintiff furnished to the defendants an account showing Rs. 5,755 as damages sustained by him through the defendants' breach of contract. Plaintiff demanded payment, but the defendants had not yet paid the same or any part thereof.

The defendants admitted the contract, but denied that the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the cotton contracted for. On the contrary the plaintiff declined to allow them to draw samples of the cotton which the defendants were entitled to do.

The evidence in the case was proceeded with.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GORDONS AND LANCERS HARD PRESSED.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

PRETORIA, August 22.—General Buller's force has moved from its position at Twyfelaar to Van Wyks Vlei, eight miles further north. The enemy opposed the march, and there was a good deal of desultory fighting. General French has also moved to the vicinity of Van Wyks Vlei.—Reuter.

Van Wyks Vlei, August 21.—A force which was detached to proceed to the right yesterday met with a heavy fire when three miles from camp. The Boers, owing to the position held, had a great advantage. The Gordons were unable to return to camp until dusk, and the Lancers who were acting as scouts had also to keep cover for several hours.

August 22.—General Buller's cavalry were sent forward to scout, and a party of the 18th Hussars chased several Boers in front of the column, and were following them up when about 100 of the enemy, who had waited behind some rocks, sent a heavy fire amongst them. Major Stewart's Mounted Infantry advanced rapidly, and some pom-poms came into action, forcing the Boers to retire to the next farm, where they congregated round the house for a few minutes, offering a good target. On the right the 5th Lancers were hard pressed in the morning, and a battery of field artillery was sent to their support. After the first shell the Boers retired. Lord Dundonald sent a force out to endeavour to cut off their retreat. We now began to drop into low veldt country, with hills whose broken ridges were covered with rough jagged boulders. More Boers were encountered by our scouts. The only positions where the enemy made a stand were well selected. There were a few casualties during the day among our cavalry.—Reuter.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR DORNKOP.

SEVENTEEN DRAGOONS ATTACK 100 BOERS.

The following telegrams from General Clery (for General Buller) have been received by the Secretary of States for War :—

Greylingstad, August 17.—A patrol of five non-commissioned officers and men 5th Dragoon Guards sent out from Volksrust, August 14, reported missing. Names of men:—Sergeant T. F. S. Dixon, Private J. Barton, Private A. Chitty, Private W. Fielder, Private H. Tait.

Greylingstad, August 18.—Captain Reynolds and 22 non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards were taken completely by surprise near Dornkop, August 14. It is believed that enemy's loss is considerable. Captain Reynolds is badly wounded; Private Brerebley is reported missing. With reference to the foregoing despatch the War Office has to-day sent out the following notice: —In General Clery's telegram of August 18 the words "taken completely by surprise by," may be read "took completely by surprise." The Durban correspondent of the "Daily News" sends the following account of the incident :—A smart bit of work has been performed by Captain Reynolds, Captain Travers, and twenty men of the 5th Dragoon Guards at Kotzees Drift, on the Buffalo River. On the 15th inst., learning that a party of the enemy were visiting a farm occupied by Boers who had sworn the oath of neutrality, they went forth to make a reconnaissance. Approaching the farm, they advanced on foot, seventeen carbines all told. They found a hundred Boers in laager, with no sentries posted, and had got to within seventy yards of the enemy when two Boers rode out, challenging them. Captain Reynolds promptly despatched both with a right and a left from his Mauser pistol. Pandemonium ensued, in which the Dragoons did great execution, retiring with one man missing. Captain Reynolds was slightly wounded in the hand. This lesson has had a good effect on the Boers. The "Telegraph's" correspondent says :—A score of men of the 5th Dragoons surprised 100 Boers at Dornkop, near Buffalo River, Natal, and poured a heavy fire into them at short range. The appearance of the Boer laager made it evident that the enemy projected an attack on the railway, but the sudden appearance of the Dragoons in the moonlight led to the postponement of the movement. Captain Reynolds commanded the Dragoons. General Lyttelton is delighted with the surprise.

THE BOER STRENGTH AT MACHADODORP.

Twyfelaar August 20.—The Boer generals, Louis Botha, Meyer, Schalk Burger, Fourie and Tobias Smuts, are reported to be at present at Machadodorp with about 8,000 Boers and the whole of the Boer artillery, including the big guns.—Reuter.

A Pietermaritzburg telegram to the "Daily Mail" says that General French visited Sir Redvers Buller on Tuesday. Christian Botha, who retreated to Lake Chrissie, has now joined his brother Louis the Comandant-General at Belfast.

THE BOER PLOT AT PRETORIA.

CARDUA FOUND GUILTY.

Pretoria, August 16.—General court-martial was opened to-day. General Marshall, R.A., was the president. Hans Cardua was charged with breaking his parole and plotting to kidnap Lord Roberts and his officers. He pleaded guilty, but the plea was refused by the Court, and the trial proceeded.

Major Poore, Provost Marshal, gave evidence identifying the accused as one to whom he had administered the oath of neutrality.

A burgher named Dutoit, who had also taken the oath, stated that the prisoner came to him on the 4th of July and asked his assistance in a big enterprise which would stagger Europe. He then developed a plan by which all the officers in Pretoria, whose residences had been noted, were to be seized, while the prisoner himself was to make a rush to Lord Roberts's house, abduct the Commander-in-Chief, and hand him over to General Botha behind Becketts Kopje, a few miles from the town. Witness objected to the scheme, which he described as dangerous and risky.

"Besides," he asked the prisoner, "what about the oath of neutrality?"

"That is nothing," replied the prisoner; "if we are discovered it only means transportation to Ceylon." Witness asked for time to think over the plan, and accordingly the prisoner left. Next day he returned, when witness refused to have anything to do with the plot. The prisoner stated that he hoped to collect 250 men in the town and to seize the arms in the artillery barracks, where he had learnt there were 7,000 rifles. The conspirators were also to go out in the streets at night, and when challenged were to seize the rifles of the police while the latter were engaged in examining their passes. Witness also stated that Messrs. Melt, Marais, Kranz, and Erasmus were approached on the subject, but that the first and third refused to participate. Prisoner showed witness a pocket-book containing plans of the wards of the town. The book was left with witness for two days, and he showed it to three members of the constabulary.

Lieutenant Kruger, Imperial Transvaal Police, gave details as to the contents of the note-book shown him by the witness Dutoit. It contained a sketch plan of the plot, a cypher letter, and a plan of the houses occupied by British officers, and especially of Lord Robert's residence. He handed the Court a translation of General Botha's cypher letter, the key to which Captain Duhan had found on Cardua's person. It ran as follows:—"Proceed with the work. Do not lose courage. I will not leave you in the lurch." Prisoner expressed a wish to see the note-book.

STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

Pretoria, August 17.—The court martial which is engaged in trying Hans Cardua on the charge of plotting to kidnap Lord Roberts and his officers, reassembled at ten o'clock this morning, and further evidence was taken.

Prisoner made a statement, in which he said that he had been inveigled into the plot by a man named Gano, who was in the British secret service. He denied that he had communicated with General Botha. He had tried to do so, but was captured and sent back.

Examined by Mr. Berrange, prisoner said Gano suggested the scheme to him. He denied that he had ever communicated with General Botha.

In cross-examination by prosecutor, prisoner would not say yes or no to the question whether he showed Dutoit a message from Botha. He went to see Krantz Dutoit and Marais in order to consult them regarding the plot. Marais refused to have anything to do with it. Gano professed that he was tired of English employ, and wished to help the Boers. Prisoner admitted having been told that Gano belonged to the British secret service about ten days before he was arrested. Gano persuaded him to dress in khaki in order to pass the British lines. Gano originated the whole plan.—Reuter.

A DETECTIVE'S EVIDENCE.

The trial of Lieutenant Hans Cardua was resumed at Pretoria on Saturday.

The detective Gano, who was called, is a man of Spanish extraction, and has lived for a considerable time in Mexico and South America. He is also said to have had large European experience. Gano was called by the prosecution with the permission of the court for the purpose of rebutting certain points of detail given in the case for the defence. Having been sworn, he deposed that he had been instructed to carry out enquiries in regard to a certain plot, and said he knew of its existence only through becoming aware of certain details, including latterly the arrangements for the abduction of Lord Roberts.

Cross-examined, witness said he was instructed to get into touch with Erasmus and others. He suspected a plot to injure persons and property connected with the troops. He often took prisoner to his rooms at the hotel. Whisky was always on the table, and he admitted that his purpose was to obtain close acquaintance with the prisoner in order to discover the nature of the plot. At the same time he denied having acted as a decoy with the object of entrapping the prisoner, declaring that he had merely acted as a secret service agent. A secret service agent would expose any plot. Asked with what object he lent the prisoner a British uniform, his answer was that he did it because of the necessity of getting to the bottom of the plot. The uniform lent was one he had worn during the campaign.

Asked why he took the prisoner to Silverton, Gano replied that, as a matter of fact, Cordua took him. The arrest was accidental and premature, for he assumed that he (witness) helped to arouse suspicion. Asked whether he intended to go farther than Silverton, he replied, "Yes, presumably to the Boer lines." His instructions were to go to the Boer lines if necessary. He denied that he suggested to the prisoner that they should visit the Boer lines. He had professed a desire to join the Boers, and asked for a man to accompany him.

Re-examined, the witness said he had an understanding with the prisoner that he would be perfectly safe with the Boers, and would, indeed, receive an appointment on Botha's Staff. The night before leaving for Silverton the prisoner asked what guarantee he had that he was not going into a pit-fall, and the witness suggested signing a paper making himself responsible if they were caught. He wrote the paper in Cardua's presence, leaving a blank for the name. The prisoner said, "Fill in your name," and he (witness) said he would do so. During the journey Cardua said they would have to return to Pretoria after reaching the Boer lines, but that they would come back at the head of a small army, and with Lord Roberts and other officers as prisoners.

Examined by the court, the witness said he was an American by birth and had joined the British police in Pretoria. He had served with the Scouts during the war.

When the court reassembled, prisoner's counsel Mr. Berrange, delivered his address for the defence. "I do not," he said, "ask the court to find the prisoner not guilty, but to remember that he was dragged into his share in the guilt, and I wish them to find the charges against the prisoner unproved." The prisoner had never actually completed his plans, and the prosecution had failed to prove that he had really taken part in any movement. The second charge was that of treacherously conspiring against British authority, but all who had been approached had refused to take part in the suggested conspiracy, and conspiracy by one person was impossible. All the prisoner admitted was that he had been led into a trap by Gano. The cursed drink had done this—nothing else. In a weak moment the prisoner had done what he had no right to do. He had not got all his senses about him. He asked the court to take into consideration the youth and circumstances of the prisoner, and thanked the president for the facilities accorded the defence.

The prosecutor asked for an adjournment of the case till to-day, and this was agreed to.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN BOER HANDS.

LORD ROBERTS'S OFFER TO SEND THEM HOME.

Knowing the terrible straits of the British prisoners at Nooitgedacht, Lord Roberts offered (says the Durban correspondent of the "Telegraph") to send them to England, on the understanding that, if liberated, they took no further part in the war. The offer is being considered by President Kruger. A number of letters from British prisoners of war, posted at Machadodorp on Saturday, July 14, have been received by this week's mail.

The unfortunate 13th Battalion of Imperial Yeomany had a month's march into the Transvaal after their capture at Lindley, in the Orange River Colony, and at the time of writing had been in captivity at Nooitgedacht nearly another month. The many cautiously-written communications now received, including those from Sir James Blyth's two sons, indicate that the prisoners were treated fairly well, and were in good health. They were occasionally taken to bathe in the river near the camp, and in the evenings the whole of the captives generally made the circuit of their encampment to the music of the bagpipes or of the drum and fife band. Small sums of money had been then obtained, but it is now understood that, in addition to improvements in the matter of food and clothing, the larger sums of money sent by relatives to Lourenco Marques, but so long withheld from the prisoners, have now been forwarded to them at Nooitgedacht.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

448 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kanayalal—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Long Causes.

361 94—Edgelow G and W—Laloobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D.

374 14385 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey.

295 99—Smetham B and N—Seskaran Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others.

246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 70—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Long Causes.

224 8515 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S.

75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomonjee Shapurjee Choba vs Sahmahomed Hajee Mahomed—B M and M.

587 99—F P Pavri—Cowasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Shimunt Mahadeo Holkar and others.

812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D.

709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolamhoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Pavri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits.

27 00—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraleagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.

422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

2 00—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.

397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

AT 12 o'clock.

For Dismissal.

530 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Runchordas Nathubhai and another vs Lord Reay Manufacturing Co, Ld—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

235 00—Payne G S and M—Abdul Russul Mulla and others vs Akbarally Samsoodin—Tyabjee D and Co.

311 00—Khunderao and S—Tarachand Lachmandas and others vs The Hope Mills Co Ld.

327 00—Thakurdas D and Co—Dewsey Canjee and others vs Dhunraj Phayraj—Wadia and G.

441 00—Mantri and B—Gullapudi China Nara Senhom and others vs Nediconda Chiranjivirao—Tyabjee D and Co.

442 00—Mantri and B—Gullapi China Nara Senhom and others vs Gullapudi Bala Krishnamoh and another.

468 00—Framji and D—Goolbai widow vs Jehangir Darashaw Randelia—Bicknell M and M

469 00—Framjee and D—Shirinbai Jamsetjee Dhunjibhai Kias vs Jehangir Dorabshaw Randelia—Bicknell M and M

473 00—Khunderao and S—Madhowprasad Ramgopal and others vs Pooranmull Lulloo and others

480 00—Payne G S and M—The Royal Insurance Co Ld vs The Gadag Cotton S and W Co Ld

512 00—Payne G S and M—Bhima Rupajee vs Radhabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M

581 00—Little and Co—Mathuradas Bhawan and another vs Dossabhai Thakersey—Bhaishunker and K

532 00—Thakurdas D and Co—Chandbi widow vs Shaik Abdoola bin Shaik Ibrahim—Captain and V

538 00—Crawford B and Co—Ahmedbhoy Goolam Hoosein Basarai vs Dinshowjee Nowrojee Bode and another—Nanu and H

540 00—K D Shroff—Bai Luxmibai widow vs Jehangir Maneckji Contractor

511 00—Hormusji and R—Henry Wiechers and another vs Motilal Bhogilal Damania and others

605 00—Framji and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Habib vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor

For Investigation of Pauperism.

28 00—Smithim B N and—Whittabai and others vs Mangli Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R Hormusjee and R

26 00—Hormusjee and R—Kashinath Jewan Gawru and other vs Jeewan Maglia Gowind and another

19 00—Inperson Ramjanally Jeewabhoy vs Khalizabai—widow and others

Long Causes.

38 00—Bhaishanker and K—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Goswmi Shri Kanayalaljee Luxmanlaljee and others—Bicknell M and M.

1 97—Captain and V—Khairaj Runchord and others vs Parpea Govindjee and others Janardhan and A.

493 23447 98—Janardhan and A—Parpea Govindjee and others vs Khairaj Runchordas and others—Captain and V.

582 99—Bhaishanker and K—Dossa Thakersey vs Mathuradas Bhawan—Little and Co.

623 95—Chitnis M and M—Krishnanath Sitaram Dimote vs Madon Moroba and others—Pestonjee R and K, M and J, and in person for postponement.

758 99—Tyabjee D and Co—A F Fernandes vs D P Rozario—Smetham B and N.

136 00—M H Khan—Hajee Abdul Rehman Sheerazi vs Dayal Kanjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.

415 00—Daphtary and F—J F de Oliveira vs Samsudin Hajee Ebrahim Penkar and others—M and J, and Captian and V.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BENARES NEWSPAPER CASE.

TRANSLATION OF ONE OF THE ARTICLES.

WE give below the official translation of one of the articles in respect to which a prosecution has been instituted by Government against the "Kalidas," a Maharati paper, printed and published at Benares. The article is headed "Black and White," and runs as follows :—

At a time when the black (i. e., dark coloured) Aryans after having shone at the highest pinnacle of all glory, learning, arts (and) skill, were absorbed in the joy of their happy state, and when our present white lords were wandering in the woods and wilds like beasts of forest with their bodies painted and covered with skins—at that time the words black and white were merely expressions of the colour (of the skins). The colour of musk is black, the colour of ink is black, the colour of the cuckoo is black, the colour of catechu is black; similarly the colour of sal ammoniac is white, the feet of Awadasa (evil destiny) are white, the excrement of a pigeon is white, the colour of a person is white. We remember to have been taught this by our grandfathers in our childhood and to have quarrelled with our brothers and sisters (saying) "White is a Mussalman, black is a Shaligram (image of God Siva)." If any one has at all closely examined the words kala (black) and gora (white), they may have been perhaps only in regard to the formation of those words. The words kala and gora, by the application of the rule, namely, that (the letters) k and g belong to the same class become kala and kora; (it is of course clear that the meaning of the word gora can be expressed by the word kora.) In the English and Sanskrit languages as the letter (l) does not exist, the letter *l* is used instead of the letter (l,) therefore those words can become kala and kora. In the Sanskrit language instead of r, l is sometimes substituted. Therefore those words can assume only the forms kala and kola. Now if these two words are weighed, or the letters contained in them are considered, then in the word kola there is one metra (diacritical mark) more than in the word kala. And it will appear that both these words begin with a gutteral letter and also end in the same letter.

If kola and gora are closely examined in another way, then the word kala can become kola and just as according to the soldier's rule gora, gari garrav, r can be substituted for d; in the same way there can also be no objection to d being substituted for r. Then gora can easily become goda. The meaning of the word kala is death and that of goda can be godholya, i. e., sweet-talker. If only the letter go in gora is considered, then it is easy for any one to understand that in that word up to the vowel 'o' there is the evil influence of g.

Some one may have even given such assumed form to words or letters. As crows and cuckoos are black, so are herons and geese white; or the same similarity of color which exists between coal and musk exists between a diamond and a hail stone. Even such a mutual similarity may have been observed by some one. Chunam gets no colour without catechu, without ink paper has no meaning, without rice the sandal-wood paste has no beauty, without lamp-black there is no charm in the eye, a white horse without black ears cannot make a syam karua, and without the application of lamp black the beauty of the rosy cheek of delicate infants is not enhanced. Just as red color is produced by the mixture of black catechu and white chunam, or as a mule is produced by the union between a horse and an ass, exacty in the same way by the connection between black and white people, quite a third class named Eurasian has come into existence.

But no one thought that there was anything covert beyond this in these words. But within the last 10 or 20 years these two words have acquired a peculiarly great importance. In these words have been comprised very deep and profound thoughts, ideas and emotions. By their mere utterance the two realities (namely) conquered and conqueror stand at once before the eye. As soon as the word black is uttered, there stands before the eye a creature submissive, helpless, starving, servile, and wretched, his back streaming with blood (being struck) with the bullets of a gun, with iron-shod boots and with horse-whips, his eyes full of tears, his body trembling with fear, and his hand folded together through helplessness, such is the scene which appears to the sight. But as soon as the mere word 'white' occurs to the mind, then begin to appear the picture of a creature proud, haughty, intoxicated by the use of liquor and flesh and overpowered by anger, his eyes reddened, his mouth showering forth abuses, his body quaking with violent anger, his hands engaged in using a whip or a gun; sometimes such a sight is also to be seen. Black and white honour, black and white justice, black and white greatness, black and white davpench (i.e., game, scheming), black and white food, black and white value, and which is still more black and white dog, matters have reached even this stage. The honour of the white man is called real honour, but before the 'man' (i. e., honour) of the black man, the prefix 'apa' (i. e., dis) has to be attached. Similarly justice relating to the white (man) is of course called justice; but to the justice relating to the black man it is necessary to begin (the word) by prefixing the letter 'a' (i e., not or in) the greatness of the white man consists in treating the black man like a beast and the respectability of the black man in allowing himself to be so treated! The davpench of the white man means closely watching his own interest and becoming careless about the interests of others. And the dav of the black man means (a game of) Sonktis, (i. e., draught) and his pench means that of poverty. The food of the white man is (a feast of) Diwalee and that of the black man Shimga. The value of the white man is the hangman's rope and the Andaman Islands, while the value of the black man is represented by five or ten rupees at the most! The dog of the white man means a creature to be served, while the dog of the black man is the servant! (Benares Deputy Magistrate's case); day by day this sort of thing has of late been appearing on an increased scale. Go anywhere (you like), examine closely any part of Hindustan. There will appear to exist a disposition to partiality between the black and the white man. It is difficult to find even a single place where Europeans do not domineer. We have been repeatedly told by Europeans with great emotion that they are not so mean as to observe this distinction of color (namely) black and white. The Rani Sarkar (Queen Victoria) herself has given a promise to us that such a distinction will not be observed: "Under the English Government no one will be stopped from accomplishing his own elevation by reason of caste, color, or religion." That these words of the Empress of India should be sold at a dust price is extremely shameful to her Majesty's ministers, officers and warriors. Let a disloyal person if he likes dishonor intentionally the Royal promise. But although from the Secretary of State down to the insignificant railway guard, the bodies of all the white men have been internally and externally thoroughly covered with loyalty, how very wonderful is it that the wishes and mandates of the Rani Sarkar should be murdered? (Here are) two children of the same mother, but in the silver plate of one of them are cups full of (such dainty preparations) as shrikhander, basaundhe milk and honey, while on the German silver plate of another are cups full of methkul (sauce), ricecongi, some milk, and castor oil. Why should there be this sort of jealousy as between two wives (of the same husband)? On the idle hand dangling backward and forward there should be a ring poonchi (armlet) kadi (armlet) bracelet and other ornaments, while shoes should fall to the lot of the feet which night and day bear the burden of the whole body! If such is justice under the just Government of the English, then it must be said water itself is thirsty! Take any department you like, in it the black man can go up to a fixed limit, everywhere (there is) pichhe hat, (i. e., go back), mat jao (don't enter), bandi (i.e., obstacles), nirashra (i.e., want of support), and ardha chandra, (i. e., a clutch by the neck and a push); except these there is nothing else in his lot. The master gets dhatura, (i.e., gulling with hollow show) and the thief malida (preparation of milk). If this is the only justice to be found under the great English rule, then why should there be so much cry only over the names of the "merciless Moghal" and the "plundering Maratha?" Our progress being allowed up to a certain fixed limit, there is kept beyond it such a sharp-edged turning wheel that further progress my be quickly clipped off. Mussalmans, Hindus, Native Christians, whoever he may be (only the white man excepted) the goal of all of them has been circumscribed by the kind English (people) only, within fixed limits. It is said that if any one shows partiality he assumes in the next birth the form of a bat. Apart from that, the existence of such a state of things is, we consider, extremely dangerous to English rule. We had hoped till to-day that the distinction observed between black and white would go on becoming less day by day, but it is a matter of great regret that instead of water, oil is being poured on fire. While even full two months have not elapsed since the issuing of Lord George Hamilton's purely unjust and partial resolution in connection with the Coopers Hill Engineering College, there should be issued another extremely partial order from the Indian Military Department and from the chief officer of Allahabad modikhana (Commissariat): it is extremely surprising that our well informed Government should not consider how very vexatious this is. It has been notified by the Military Department that European and Eurasian boys of the ages of 18 to 25 belonging to the La Martiniere School of Calcutta and Lucknow, the Doveton and St. Xavier's College at Calcutta, St. Paul's School at Darjeeling and the Calcutta Boys School, who have studied up to the English seventh standard, who are intelligent enough to write their own application, and who have own the good graces of their Principal and Head Masters, will be given places of clerk from 50 to 500 rupees. As to our B. A.'s who fritter away their bones, it is becoming doubtful whether they would get even a pattawalla's service, while for the white and half white young boys posses sing scanty knowledge a varni (payment) from Rs. 50 to 500 is provided!

As for the chief officer of the Allahabad modikhana it has been notified that some temporary writers are wanted in the office there. Eurasians, native Christians, Mussalmans, East Indians, Hindus from the Northern Provinces—these people should personally present applications to the above office with specimen of their handwriting and certificates, if they have any: the Bengalese should not apply. A Bengal Mussalman and a Bengal Christian will do, but not a Bengal Hindu. A Hindu from the Northern Provinces will do, but not a Bengal Hindu. This means that there is not quite a look of displeasure (cast) upon the Bengalese, nor is there so much of an angry look towards the Hindus; the reason of the existence of displeasure towards the Bengali Hindus alone must quite obviously be something different. We cannot understand how these officials dare to notify quite publicly that the Bengalese should not apply. It would be a different matter if they did not attach any importance at all to the Rani Sarkar. In the Allahabad matter, the Bengalese alone have got the ardha chandra. But any sensible man can say with regard to the Military Department that it has acted in a purely over-bearing manner. All this is the fault of colour. It would have been a different thing if (we) could have been passed (for white men) by having the faces plastered over with chalk and chunam. But how can we help our natural colour? Although in intelligence, valour, brightness and virtue we are not in the smallest degree less (inferior than the people of any European country, (yet that) simply because of our black colour we should everywhere be treated with contempt in such a way as to give rise to huffishness in us, and that after flinging away our eligibility we should be deprived of everything, is an matter which would be extremely shameful even to Bramhadeva if he were to act in this way. It is sheer madness to go by the value of a thing merely from its outward colour. Somal (arsenic) is purely white, but if that wicked thing happens to be swallowed it will not fail to take one's life. But even if the rough skin of a jack-fruit should prick the hand a little, still by partaking of, the nectarlike mouthfuls of its contents one must feel happy. In brief, because one thing, viz., this colour has erred, it has fallen to our lot to look (helplessly) at the faces of others for every thing, and to suffer insults every time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott will sail to-day, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Dobbin Lieut Lind and 100 deck.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Culna s..............	Hill............	Moulmein

The steamer Arabia, entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—25 cases confectionery T Akbarally; 1 hogstead whisky Phipson and Co; 13 bales paper Nuzerally; Cumroodin; 20 bales paper, H Abdoolallys; 30 cases whisky D P Batha and Co; 168 cases whisky and 3 cases gingerwine D Cowasjee; 25 cases whisky Forbes Forbes; and Co; 62 cases whisky ginger wine Sorabjee Cowasjee

Cian Maclean s—5 cases whisky Samuel; Fitze and Co

Britannia s—10 cases whisky Samuel; Fitze and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—37 packages chemi cols and Co Treacher

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th September.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road Head quarters to-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice on Saturday next the 15th instant from 4 to 6 p.m.
3. Leave of absence for 9 months has been granted to Gr G R Holland.
4. There will be a meeting of all members interested in football at the Club on Wednesday evening next After the Match members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th September.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their Carbines as early as possible.
2. There will be Sword Drill for all Members in the Town Hall this evening (Tuesday) the 11th instant, from 5-30 p.m. Recruits are requested to attend.
3. There will be Firing at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant, as previously arranged during the Monsoon.
4. There will be Route Marching and Manœuvres on Thursday the 20th instant, starting from the Riding School at 7 a.m. punctually. Particulars will be circulated later.

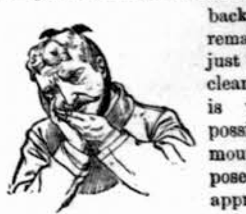
Dress:—Marching Order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 22 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A REMARKABLE discovery has been communicated by M. Duclaux on behalf of M. Delezenne to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. If an animal is inoculated with the liquid coming from a crushed organ, this animal yields a serum which, being inoculated into a new animal, causes a destruction of the cells of the organ corresponding to that from which the original liquid was taken. In this way the salivary and other glands may be destroyed. An emulsion of liver inoculated into an animal determines a modification of its serum such that when the serum is inoculated into another animal it provokes the destruction of the hepatic cells. Moreover, a feeble dose of the serum in question inoculated into an intact animal vaccinates it against the action of stronger serums.

The "American Journal of Medical Sciences" lately had an article by Dr. R. Peterson, describing the transplantation of about two inches of nerve from a young bloodhound into the right wrist of a man, which had been injured by a circular saw, so that the hand lost its sensibility. The dog's nerve was sutured between the ends of the median nerve with kangaroo tendon. A similar operation was performed on the ulnar nerve. Next day a distinct return of sensibility was observed in the thumb, and three months after the operation sensibility was almost complete. There are now some twenty cases of transplanted nerve on record, all more or less successful. In most cases the nerve of dogs was employed, but in some the nerve of rabbits, a kitten, and also of recently amputated limbs. Catgut, silk, and kangaroo tendon were used to join the nerves. As a rule sensibility returned in about ten days, and motion in 2 12 months.

Mr. Donald Murray of Australia, has recently sold to the Postal Telegraph Company in the United States his U.S. patents for the high-speed page-printing telegraph of his invention. By this apparatus a telegram can be set up in type as it is received by linotype machine.

An ancient city of stone-built houses has been discovered in New Mexico between Bland and Espanola by Messrs. Cote, Bullock, and Madden. A building measures 560ft. by 400ft., and has been of two or three storeys in height. An old furnace for smelting iron was found, and pieces of copper ore, gold ornaments, turquoise and fine decorated pottery. A fire-place had a dozen large spots, with bone in them. Baskets of iron knives, stone axes and musical instruments were found in the only room examind. The house must have contained from 1,200 to 1,500 rooms originally. Many other ruins of the sort are scattered over the district. It is probable that the inhabitants were driven away 500 or 600 years ago by earthquakes or invaders.

According to Mourelo ("Pharmaceutische Centralhalle") pure strontium is not phosphorescent. A good phosphorescent mixture is strontium carbonate 100 parts by weight, bismuth subnitrate 2 parts, sodium carbonate 2 parts, sodium chloride 0·12 parts.

The United States Consul, Mr. Ayme, at Gaudeloupe, has described the "life plant" of that island, which he thinks, might be grown in an ordinary greenhouse, or even as a house-plant. When a leaf is broken off and pinned by the stem to the wall of a warm room small white thread-like roots grow out of its edges, and a tiny plant sprouts.

The Windward sailed on July 20 for Newfoundland for the Arctic, in her search for Peary, or news of him. Mrs. Peary and her little daughter are on board. As we have already said, the Windward goes to Etah where the "Arctic Highlanders" of Kane live. They are the most northern tribe of Eskimo.

A big store of the Whiteley sort in New York has an automobile department, where motor cars are shown in operation, and where electric ones can be replenished with electricity.

Charlottenburg, Berlin, has an electric omnibus, capable of transporting seventeen persons; eight inside and nine outside.

Hydraulic buffer stops for stopping trains at the end of a line have been tried successfully at Altona by the engineers of the German State Railways. They withstood the shock of a train of 200 tons at a speed of 11 miles an hour.

Herr Witt, editor of "Prometheus," a German scientific journal, and a well-known astronomer, has published articles on projects for utilising the Brookfalls of Deer dake Newfoundland, and the rapids of the Exploit River, to generate electricity. It is proposed to employ the curent in manufactures, for example the fabrication of paper from black pine.

The ride of a mile in 1min. 5sec. by the American cyclist Murphy while sheltered from the wind in the rear of a railway train, showed that wind pressure is the most serious drawback to speed in cyling. Without such a screen the mile has been covered by Hamilton in 1min. 56sec., and where the rider was partially screened by Taylor, in 1min. 32sec. Complete protection from the wind, therefore, enables a cyclist nearly to double his speed. Probably Hamilton, riding under the conditions of Murphy could cover the mile in less than a minute These results bear on the question whether all vehicles should not be modified in build so as to lessen the resistance of the air to their progress.

Statues to famous men have been rising like mushrooms in Paris for some time, but we hope it is not a sign that France is among the dying nations, and in default of living heroes obligsd to solace herself with those of her past. The latest monument is in the Boulevard Saint-Michel, and is in honour of Pelletier and Caventou the chemists, whose discoveries in connection with strychnine, quinine, carmine, and other useful bodies have been of great value to mankind.

In a communication recently made to the Agricultural Society of France, M. Vassiliere gave an account of a new process of preserving wine from the action of microbes which attack it when in the cask. When the wine is placed in a cask which has been left empty for some time, it is subject to deterioration owing to the action of the different microbes, these being propagated when the wine is in contact with the air. The expedient generally in use consists in burning sulphur in the empty cask to purify it. The experimenter proposes to remedy the difficulty by covering the wire with a layer of carbonic acid gas, which, being more dense, drives out the air and takes its place. The carbonic acid is liquified in tubes of chrome steel provided with a reservoir in which it takes the gaseous form before passing into the cask; the reservoir is provided with a rubber tube which descends into the cask, and also with a pressure gauge by whose indications the supply of gas is regulated. By this method very good results have been attained and at a small cost.

Vanillin is developed in the leaves of the vanilla plant by a ferment, or by mineral acids. It has now been proved that a similar combination exists in the fruit. Busse obtained from the botanical gardens of Berlin an unripe vanilla pod which was ground and extracted with alcohol at normal temperature. The extract was treated with lead acetate and the excess of lead was removed by hydrogen sulphide, and the alcohol removed from the filtrate by heat. A portion of the aqueous fluid was gently heated with a small percentage of sulphuric acid, another equal portion with hydrochloric acid, and a third with a few grains of emulsion and warmed. In all three cases the odour of vanilla was very strong. The product was purified by dissolving in ether and washing the solution with water; on evaporation of the ether a pure vanilla odour was obtained.

One of the greatest difficulties to be contended with in the practical applications of liquid air is that of keeping it for a length of time. According to Mr. Carl Linde, small quantities may be preserved in well exhausted and silvered double walled glass vessels for a relatively long time. One litre of liquid air requires for its evaporation in such a vessel about fourteen days. The ordinary sheet-iron vessels used industrially, holding about fifty litres and covered with felt or wool, allow about two litres to evaporate hourly. Experiments are being made with a view of building large double walled and silvered sheet-iron holders, and we may expect that holders will be constructed in which the evaporation will be not more than one per cent per hour.

The Electric Fan bids fair to supersede the punkah coolies of India. The regular price for four coolies to divide up the tweenty-four hours is six cents each. With electrical fans the work can be done for one-third of the cost, and considerable inconvenience may be avoided. The coolies' duty is to pull the punkah over the bed, getting rid of mosquitoes and vermin, but the coolies attempt to get as much sleep as possible, and it is rather difficult to create activity among them. The eletric fan on the contrary, would give a reliable all-night service.

"HU'HNYADI JANOS."—This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others. *Brit. Med. Journal*, Annual sale six million bottles.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

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TEA MERCHANTS,
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TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
By Special Appointment to
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THE BEST IN INDIA,
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Wholesale and Retail from D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
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TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.

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WEALTH

Wealth of hair is wealth indeed, especially to a woman.

Every other physical attraction is secondary to it.

If your hair is too thin or losing its luster, get—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

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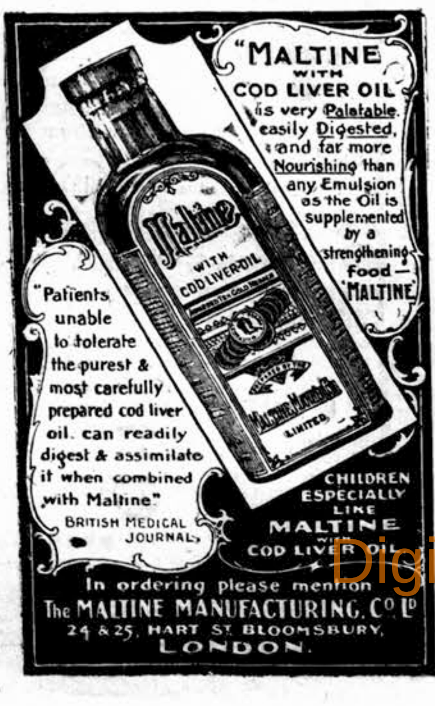

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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,

LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
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ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

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Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.

The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.

"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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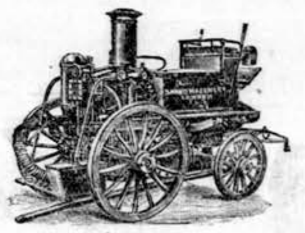

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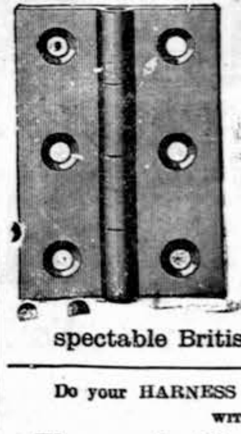

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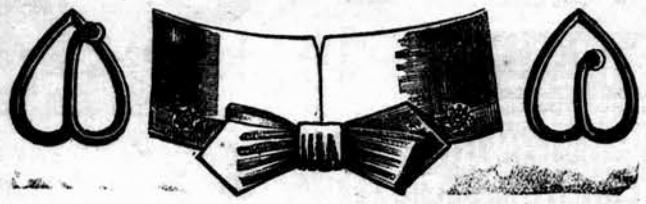

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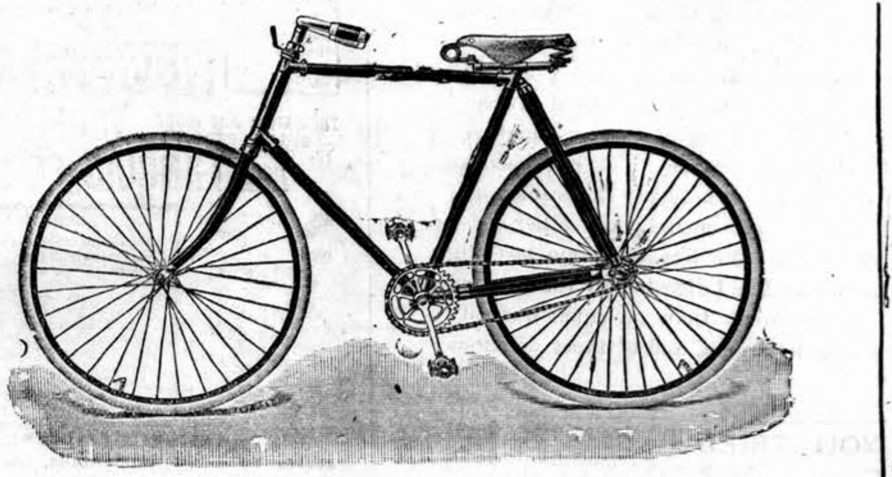
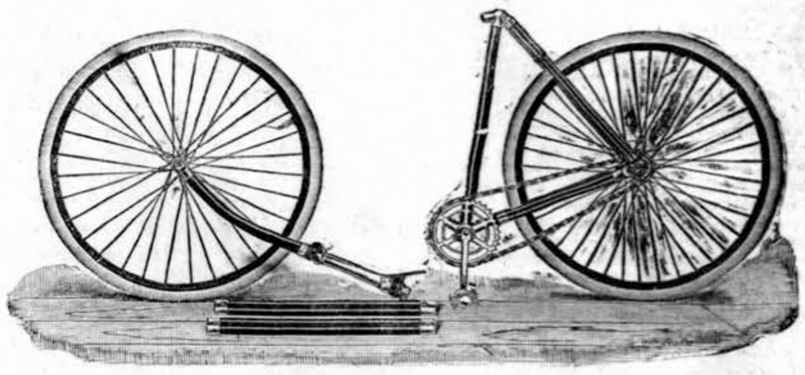
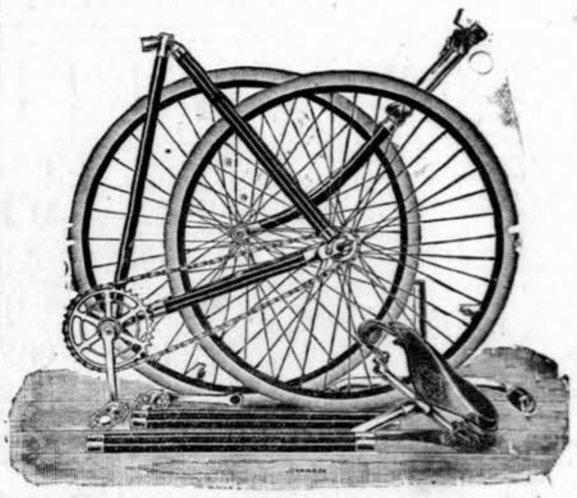


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable main wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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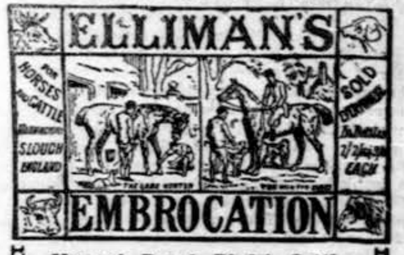

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